





22102058866

Med  
K6683









Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

[https://archive.org/details/b28137103\\_0004](https://archive.org/details/b28137103_0004)





A HISTORY OF  
BRITISH MOTHS

BY

REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.

VOLUME THE FOURTH









# A HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS

SIXTH EDITION

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO PLATES  
COLOURED BY HAND, CONTAINING  
1933 DISTINCT SPECIMENS

BY THE

REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.

RECTOR OF NUNBURNHOLME, YORKSHIRE  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

W. EGMONT KIRBY, M.D.

PART AUTHOR OF "BRITISH AND EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS," AND OF  
"BEETLES, BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, AND OTHER INSECTS"

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FOURTH

LONDON

JOHN C. NIMMO, LTD.

14 KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND

MDCCCCIII

669321a

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	weIMOmec
Call No.	QL

# CONTENTS OF VOL. IV.

	Page		Page
<b>TINÆE—EPIGRAPHIDÆ.</b>		<b>GELECHIDÆ.</b>	
Lemnatoiphila . . . .	5	Orthotelia . . . .	50
Exapatæ . . . .	6	Eniostoma . . . .	50
Diurnea . . . .	6	Phibalocera . . . .	50
Epigraphia . . . .	6	Exæretia . . . .	51
<b>PSYCIDÆ.</b>		Depressaria . . . .	51
Talæporia . . . .	7	Psoricoptera . . . .	66
Psyche . . . .	8	Gelechia . . . .	66
Solenobia . . . .	12	Parasia . . . .	111
Psychoides . . . .	12	Cleodora . . . .	112
<b>TINEIDÆ.</b>		Chelaria . . . .	113
Diplodoma . . . .	13	Anarsia . . . .	113
Xysmatodoma . . . .	14	Macrochila . . . .	114
Phygas . . . .	14	Aplota . . . .	116
Scardia . . . .	15	Nothris . . . .	116
Tinea . . . .	18	Sophronia . . . .	117
Lampronia . . . .	27	Pleurota . . . .	118
Incurvaria . . . .	29	Harpella . . . .	118
Micropteryx . . . .	30	Hypercallia . . . .	119
Nemophora . . . .	34	Dasycera . . . .	120
Adela . . . .	35	Œcophora . . . .	121
Nemotois . . . .	37	Œcogenia . . . .	127
<b>YPONOMEUTIDÆ.</b>		Endrosis . . . .	128
Swammerdamia . . . .	38	Butalis . . . .	129
Scythropia . . . .	40	Pancalia . . . .	133
Yponomeuta . . . .	40	<b>GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ</b>	
Anesychia . . . .	42	Acrolepia . . . .	133
Chalybe . . . .	43	Roslerstammia . . . .	135
Pepilla . . . .	43	Glyphipteryx . . . .	135
<b>PLUTELLIDÆ.</b>		Œchmia . . . .	139
Ediophasia . . . .	44	Perittia . . . .	139
Plutella . . . .	44	Tinagma . . . .	139
Hypolepia . . . .	45	Douglasia . . . .	140
Ypsolopha . . . .	47	<b>ARGYRESTHIDÆ.</b>	
Harpipteryx . . . .	48	Argyresthia . . . .	141
Pteroxia . . . .	49	Cedestis . . . .	151

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Ocnerostoma . . . .	151	Chrysocoris . . . .	208
Yelleria . . . .	152	Antispila . . . .	208
GRACILLARIDÆ.		Stephensia . . . .	209
Gracillaria . . . .	153	Elachista . . . .	210
Coriscium . . . .	160	Tischeria . . . .	230
Ornix . . . .	161	LITHOCOLLETIDÆ.	
COLEOPHORIDÆ.		Lithocolletis . . . .	232
Goniodoma . . . .	166	LYONETIDÆ.	
Coleophora . . . .	166	Lyonetia . . . .	252
ELACHISTIDÆ.		Phyllocnistis . . . .	253
Bedellia . . . .	192	Cemiostoma . . . .	254
Stathmopoda . . . .	193	Opostega . . . .	257
Cosmopteryx . . . .	193	Bucculatrix . . . .	258
Batrachedra . . . .	194	NEPTICULIDÆ.	
Oinophila . . . .	195	Nepticula . . . .	264
Chauliodus . . . .	196	Tripercula . . . .	286
Laverna . . . .	197	Bohemannia . . . .	287
Chrysoclista . . . .	203	PTEROPHORIDÆ.	
Heliodines . . . .	205	Agdistes . . . .	287
Anybia . . . .	206	Pterophorus . . . .	288
Asychna . . . .	206	Alucita . . . .	303

# NATURAL HISTORY OF BRITISH MOTHS.

---

## TINEÆ.

### EPIGRAPHIDÆ.

#### LEMNATOPHILA PHRYGANELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are York, Pilmoor, Lewes, Leicester.

---

#### LEMNATOPHILA SALICELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The situations where it is found are by hedge sides.

The caterpillar is dull whitish green with grey spots, the second segment with a blackish green mark behind, and the last segment much speckled with grey; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the silver weed (*Potentilla anserina*).

## EXAPATE GELATELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol.  
The perfect insect appears in July.  
It feeds on the willow.

---

## DIURNEA FAGELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are York, Pembury, Bristol,  
Scarborough, Leicester, Birkenhead, Darlington, Lewes,  
Manchester, Cambridge, Newcastle, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears at the end of March and in  
April; and has occurred on January 17.

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the head yellowish  
grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
September and October.

It feeds between the leaves joined together of a variety  
of trees.

---

## EPIGRAPHIA AVELLANELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears at the end of March, and  
in April.

## EPIGRAPHIA STEINKELLNERIELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Dartford Heath, Market Harborough, Bristol, Birkenhead, Darlington, Cambridge, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the leaves, turned down, of the hawthorn and the mountain ash.

The moth flies from daybreak to sunrise.

## PSYCIDÆ.

## TALÆPORIA PUBICORNELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are near Grassington, in Craven, Yorkshire.

## TALÆPORIA PSEUDO-BOMBYCELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to April.

It feeds on lichens, on old palings, etc., also on other insects; in fact is omnivorous.

---

PSYCHE VILLOSELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

PSYCHE OPACELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

PSYCHE CALVELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Shooters Hill and Hornsey Wood, Brighton, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are woods.



The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, the second, third, and fourth segments black, marbled with white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, and on through the winter to June; sometimes through two years, or nearly so.

It feeds on the willow, bramble, etc.

PSYCHE PULLELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are near London.

The situations where it is found are grassy places on heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PSYCHE RADIELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Hampstead Heath, Epping, Brighton, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are heaths and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in May and June; June 26th

PSYCHE RETICELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are near Sheerness, Gravesend, and Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the plantain (*Plantago maritima*).

---

PSYCHE ROBORICOLELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham, New Forest, Black Park, York, Brighton, Bristol, Halton, Kingsbury, Epping, Teignmouth, Preston.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—June 26.

The caterpillar is reddish or yellow, the second, third, and fourth segments with spots of the same; the head shining chestnut brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the birch, the sloe, the elm, the willow, etc.

---

PSYCHE CRASSIORELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Hornsey Wood, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are low damp places, and grassy parts on heaths and in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is of a dull yellow white colour, with a line of dark vinous along the back, and two lines of blackish brown along the sides, between which are two small

dots of dark brown on each of the three first segments, below which is an oblong spot of the dark brown, and a third irregular line interrupted by the segments.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is early in April.

The chrysalis is found on the briar.

---

PSYCHE SALICOLELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are near Hampstead.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 23.

It feeds on the buckthorn.

---

PSYCHE TABULELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Mickleham, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 24.

It feeds on the beech.

---

PSYCHE INTERMEDIELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Howth.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## SOLENOBIA TRIQUETRELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Conway, Bidston Hill, the Brushes near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are old walls, and on and under stones on moorlands.

The perfect insect appears in May.

---

## SOLENOBIA INCONSPICUELLA.

*Plate XCVII. Figure 21.*

Localities for this species are York, Conway, Bidston Hill, the Brushes near Manchester, Birkenhead, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are old palings, old walls, and on and under stones on moorlands, and trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of April.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey, the second segment black, the third and fourth each with two black spots above; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

---

## PSYCHOIDES VERHUELLELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Richmond in Yorkshire, and York, Whitby, Caerphilly, Bideford, Bristol, Llanferras.





The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a brownish line along the back, the second segment yellowish with a black plate on it; the spots greenish grey; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is November and till March.

It feeds on pea pods and on the wall rue (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) and the spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*).

This species flies in the sunshine.

## TINEIDÆ.

### DIPLODOMA MARGINEPUNCTELLA.

#### Plate XCVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are York, West Wickham, Alkham, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, at the end of the month, and in July.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment darkish brown, the third and fourth tinged with brownish on the sides; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September, and on to November, some living over till the following June.

It feeds on hawthorn, and also on flies, beetles, and other insects; being in fact omnivorous.

## XYSMATODOMA MELANELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Manchester, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellow, the second segment black above, the third and fourth each with four blackish spots above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

---

## XYSMATODOMA ARGENTIMACULELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Dartford Heath, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

## PHYGAS BIRDELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are pasture fields.

The perfect insect appears in July.



The caterpillar is whitish yellow, the spots blackish.  
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
 February, March, April, and May.  
 It feeds in the stems of grass.

---

PHYGAS BISONTELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Market Harborough,  
 Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury,  
 Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.  
 The perfect insect appears in July.

---

PHYGAS VACULELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Leatherhead, Darlington,  
 Manchester.

The situations where it is found are in thorns.  
 The perfect insect appears in July.  
 It feeds on the willow and the oak.

---

SCARDIA CHORARGELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are the New Forest, and  
 Epping Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.  
 The perfect insect appears in July.  
 It feeds on different species of fungus.

---

## SCARDIA EMORTUELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Epping Forest, Bristol, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.  
 It feeds on the fungus of the hornbeam.

---

## SCARDIA CARPINETELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Hyde Park, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.  
 It feeds on different species of fungus and rotten wood.

---

## SCARDIA PICARELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## SCARDIA ARCUATELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 12*

Localities for this species are near Rannoch.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the fungus of the beech tree, etc.

## SCARDIA GRANELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are granaries.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

## SCARDIA CLOACELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Bristol, Kingsbury, Darlington, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.  
It feeds on different species of fungus and rotten wood.

---

SCARDIA COCHYLIDELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

SCARDIA ARCELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Pembury, Alkham, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.  
It feeds on decayed wood.

---

TINEA IMELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Pembury, Cambridge, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

TINEA FERRUGINELLA

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Glasgow, Bristol, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and October.

---

TINEA RUSTICELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among cloth.

The perfect insect appears in January and February.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment yellowish brown, the head pale brown.

It feeds on decayed wood, etc.

---

TINEA MONACHELLA.

*Plate XCVIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Whittlesea Mere, near Cambridge, etc.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

## TINEA FULVIMITRELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, Rannoch, the New Forest, Rotherham.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish white, the second segment with two brown spots behind; the head dark brown, blacker above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on different kinds of fungus, and on rotten wood, under the bark of the beech and the oak.

---

## TINEA TAPETZELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among cloth.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on cloth.

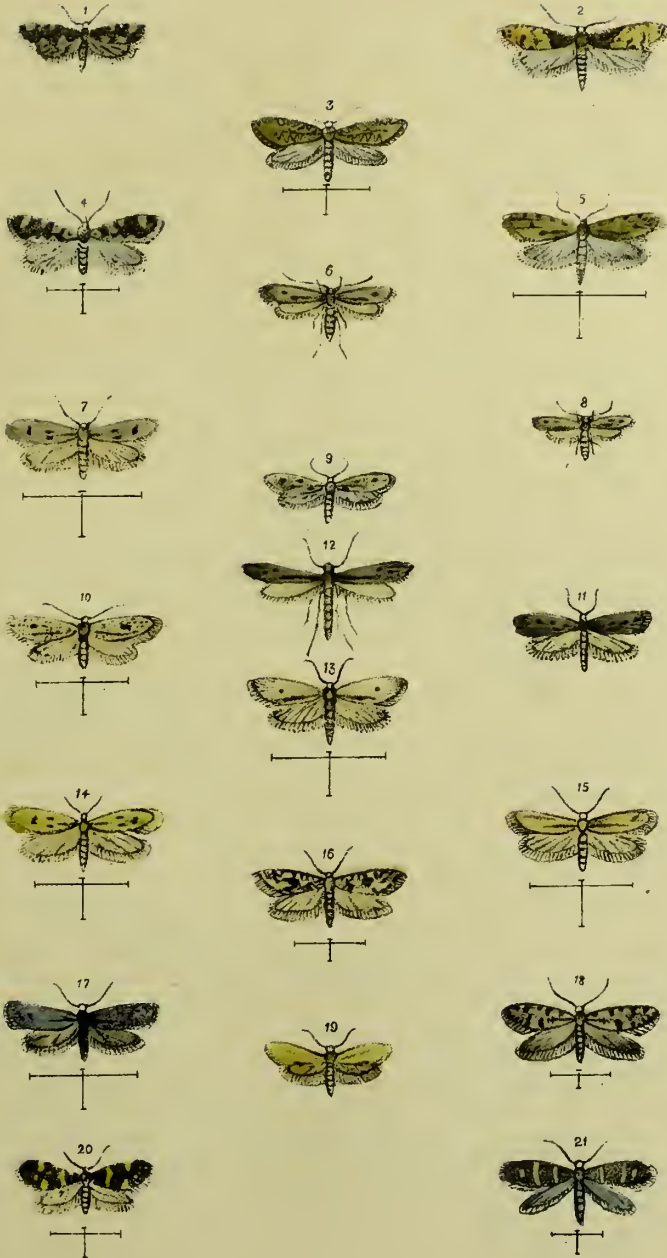
---

## TINEA ALBIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Hurstpierpoint, Birkenhead, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.







## TINEA CAPRIMULGELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Hackney, Blackheath, Hyde Park.

The perfect insect appears in June, at the end of the month, and in July to the end.

It feeds on decayed wood.

---

## TINEA MISELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Burton-on-Trent, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

It feeds on the grain of wheat and beans.

---

## TINEA FUSCESCENTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are old birds' nests.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

To C. S. Gregson, Esq., I am greatly indebted for the drawing from which the plate is taken.

## TINEA PELLIONELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are in houses.

The perfect insect appears in February, and continues nearly throughout the whole year, that is to say, till November.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment with a dark brown mark behind; the head reddish brown.

It feeds on cloth, feathers, etc.

## TINEA DUBIELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are in old birds' nests.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

I am indebted to Mr. C. S. Gregson, for a beautiful drawing of this species also.

## TINEA FUSCIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in houses.  
 The perfect insect appears in June and September.  
 It feeds on dry peas, etc.

---

## TINEA FLAVESCENTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near London.

---

## TINEA PALLESCENTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among grain.  
 The perfect insect appears in August.  
 It feeds on grain.

---

## TINEA NIGRIFOLDELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are at Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are on walls of grain warehouses in the streets.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

For the drawing from which the plate is taken, I am much indebted to Mr. C. S. Gregson, by whom it was first discovered.

## TINEA GANOMELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

---

## TINEA MERDELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Liverpool, Manchester. The situations where it is found are wool stores. The perfect insect appears in June and July; July 11, 14. It feeds on grain.

---

## TINEA BISELLIELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, and throughout the country generally, as at Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are in houses.

The perfect insect appears nearly throughout the year; from March to October.

The caterpillar is dull whitish.

It feeds on "dry goods" in furniture.

TINEA CONFUSELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are near Dublin.  
The perfect insect appears in August.

---

TINEA SIMPLICIELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Dover and Mickleham.  
The perfect insect appears in July.

---

TINEA NIGRIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, and near Bristol.  
The situations where it is found are old hedges.  
The perfect insect appears in May and August.

---

TINEA SEMIFULVELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Darlington, Bristol.  
The situations where it is found are on palings and old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head pale brown. It feeds on dry fragments; has been found in birds' nests.

---

TINEA BISTRIGELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 20*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol, Lynmouth, Torwood, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among mixed underwood.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull pale yellowish green, with a darker line along the back; the head pale blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the birch.

---

TINEA SUBAMMANELLA.

*Plate XCIX. Figure 21.*

Localities for this species are Torwood, near Stirling.

The situations where it is found are among mixed underwood.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

## TINEA PEROCHRACEELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Rannoch.  
 The situations where it is found are ants' nests.  
 The perfect insect appears in July.  
 It feeds on the leaves of the pine.

---

## LAMPRONIA QUADRIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester, Darlington, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among dog roses in hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull reddish brown, the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the wild rose.

The moth flies in the sunshine "so early in the morning."

---

## LAMPRONIA LUZELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, West Wickham, Chesterfield, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol, Teignmouth.

The situations where it is found are woods.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

LAMPRONIA PRÆLATELLA.

Plate C. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, Scarborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment with a blackish plate in front; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from August to May.

It feeds on the dropwort (*Spiræa Ulmaria*), the common avens (*Geum Urbanum*) and the wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

---

LAMPRONIA RUBIELLA.

Plate C. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Alkham, Kingsbury, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is red, the second segment dark grey above; the head black.







The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds under the bark in dead oaks, and on the wood itself when decayed, after the bark is taken off.

---

INCURVARIA MASCULELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

---

INCURVARIA ZINCKENELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

---

INCURVARIA TENUICORNELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham.  
The situations where it is found are woods.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

INCURVARIA OEHLMANNIELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is through the winter.

---

INCURVARIA CAPITELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 10.*

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is at first dark red, afterwards greenish white.

It feeds on the currant.

---

MICROPTERYX CALTHELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in April—April 13.

---

MYCROPTERYX ARUNCELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 12.*

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

MICROPTERYX SEPPELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## MICROPTERYX MANSUETELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 14.*

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

## MICROPTERYX ALLIONELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Birmingham, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is whitish with a greyish green line on the back, the head whitish with brownish spots on each side; the three hind segments have a reddish tinge; on the fifth is a slight protuberance on the side.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 27.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## MICROPTERYX THUNBERGALLA.

*Plate C. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among beech trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## MYCROPTERYX PURPURELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Darenth Wood, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in April.

---

## MICROPTERYX SALOPIELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Shrewsbury in Salop, whence the name, Worthing, West Wickham Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in April.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## MICROPTERYX SEMIPURPURELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in April.

---

## MICROPTERYX UNIMACULELLA.

*Plate C. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Withnall Birch Clough, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the birch.

The chrysalis, which is green, is found in the lichens and bark of birches.

MICROPTERYX SPARMANELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are near York.

The perfect insect appears in February, February 20, April and May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the birch.

The chrysalis is found below the surface in a small cocoon.

MICROPTERYX SUBPURPURELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough, Scarborough, Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is whitish yellow, with a line along the back of greenish grey; and on the sides of the fifth and sixth segments is a slight protuberance; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 8, 9.

It feeds on the oak.

---

MICROPTERYX FASTUOSELLA.

*Plate CL. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are at Manton Copse.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May—May 21.

---

NEMOPHORA SWAMMERDAMELLA.

*Plate CL. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, York, Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and to the middle of June.

---

NEMOPHORA SCHWARZIELLA.

*Plate CL. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.



## NEMOPHORA PILELLA.

*Plate CL Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are York, etc.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## NEMOPHORA METAXELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes.  
The situations where it is found are chalky places.  
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

## ADELA FIBULELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Har-  
borough.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the seeds and leaves of the germander  
speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*).

---

## ADELA RUFIMITRELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The situations where it is found are privet and other  
hedges, and meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

---

ADELA SULZELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Buckton Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April ; April 1.

---

ADELA DEGEERELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Buckton Wood, Keswick.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the spring months.

It feeds on the wood anemone and other low-growing plants.

---

ADELA VIRIDELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Buckton Wood.





The situations where it is found are oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in April, April 16, and at the end of May and beginning of June.

It feeds on the beech and the hazel. The larva hibernates.

---

ADELA CUPRELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are on Wimbledon Common.

The situations where it is found are among willows while in blossom.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April.

---

NEMOTOIS SCABIOSELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

It commonly lives through two winters.

It feeds on the seeds of the scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis*), and the (*Scabiosa columbaria*).

---

NEMOTOIS CUPRIACELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Hampstead, Epping Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the flowers of the scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*).

---

NEMOTOIS SCHIFFERMILLERELLA

Plate CI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

It lives through the winter.

It feeds on the black horehound (*Ballata nigra*).

---

NEMOTOIS MINIMELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, in a hilly field.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is the autumn.

It generally lives through two winters.

---

YPONOMEUTIDÆ.

SWAMMERDAMIA COMTELLA.

Plate CI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

## SWAMMERDAMIA CÆSIELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and in August?

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## SWAMMERDAMIA GRISEOCAPITELLA.

*Plate CI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Torwood.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which is almost gregarious, is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## SWAMMERDAMIA LUTARELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

## SWAMMERDAMIA PYRELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges and gardens.  
 The perfect insect appears in April, May, and August.  
 The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
 July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, pear, etc.

---

SCYTHROPIA CRATÆGELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which  
 is gregarious, is in June.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

---

YPONOMEUTA VIGINTIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Witham in Essex,  
 Guildford, Norwood.

The perfect insect appears in April and May, and again  
 in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
 June and July, June 29, and again in September and  
 October.

It feeds on the orpine (*Sedum telephium*).



## YPONOMEUTA PLUMBELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the pith of the young shoots, and afterwards on the leaves, of the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

---

## YPONOMEUTA IRRORELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are near Market Harborough.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, which is gregarious while young, is in June.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

---

## YPONOMEUTA PADELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Leicester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the middle of May and through June.

It feeds on the hawthorn, and the apple?

YPONOMEUTA COGNATELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes.

---

YPONOMEUTA EVONYMELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the bird cherry (*Prunus radius*).

---

ANESYCHIA FUNERELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

It feeds on the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), and the gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*).

---

ANESYCHIA DECEMGUTTELLA.

Plate CII. Figure 11.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the tops of the gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*).

---

#### CHALYBE PYRAUSTELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are in Sutherlandshire.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is dark coloured, with orange-yellow spots in stripes along the back and sides.

The chrysalis is blackish brown in a white cocoon.

---

#### PEPILLA CURTISELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish, mottled with reddish brown, and with a darker line on each side of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaves, and then on the inner bark, within the young buds of the ash.

## PLUTELLIDÆ.

## EDIOPHASIA MESSINGIELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## PLUTELLA XYLOSTELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton,  
Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
May, June, July, and September.

It feeds on the honeysuckle, the cabbage, etc.

---

## PLUTELLA PORRECTELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market  
Harborough.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July, also  
in the middle of October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
April and June.

It feeds on the dame's violet (*Hesperis matronalis*).





## PLUTELLA ANNULATELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dublin, Isle of Portland, Conway (on the bare rock which forms the Bangor new road), and Belfast.

The situations where it is found are cliffs close to the sea.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, August 25, September 4.

---

## PLUTELLA DALELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are on the New Walk near York, Huddersfield, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

---

## HYPOLEPIA SEQUELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the lime and the willow.

## HYPOLEPIA VITTELLA.

*Plate CII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the elm, the beech, and the honeysuckle.

---

## HYPOLEPIA RADIATELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this very variable species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July and the beginning of August, and also in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak.

This moth lives through the winter.

---

## HYPOLEPIA COSTELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.



The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August and September.

It feeds on the oak.

---

YPSOLOPHA SYLVELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

---

YPSOLOPHA ALPELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

YPSOLOPHA LUCELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

YPSOLOPHA HORRIDELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, the New Forest.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of June.  
It feeds on the crab apple tree, and the sloe.

---

YPSOLOPHA ASPERELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 7.*

The perfect insect appears at the end of August and to October.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.  
It feeds on the apple.

---

HARPIPTERYX SCABRELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Darlington, Bristol, and the New Forest.  
The perfect insect appears in July and August.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is May.  
It feeds on the apple.

## HARPIPTERYX NEMORELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Looe, Huddersfield.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the bark of the honeysuckle.

## HARPIPTERYX HARPELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Lewes.

## PTEROXIA CANDELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Saffron Walden.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, and again in the spring.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the spindle (*Euonymus Europæus*).

## GELECHIDÆ.

ORTHOTÆLIA SPARGANIELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the bur reed (*Sparganium ramosum*).

---

ENIOSTOMA LOBELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

---

PHIBALOCERA QUERCELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this abundant species are York, Lewes, Looe, Leicester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of trees.

---

EXÆRETIA ALLISELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 15.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 2.

It feeds on the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

---

DEPRESSARIA COSTOSELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among broom and furze.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the furze (*Ulex Europæus*).

---

DEPRESSARIA LITURELLA.

Plate CIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

## DEPRESSARIA PALLORELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dover, and the Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The caterpillar is dull greenish with greenish black lines on the back and each side of it; the head reddish brown.

It feeds on the knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*).

The chrysalis is found rolled up in leaves of this plant.

---

## DEPRESSARIA PERPALLORELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Howth.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 12.

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing of the specimen from which this species is here figured, it having been discovered by him.

---

## DEPRESSARIA UMBELLELLA.

*Plate CIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is of a greenish colour.

It feeds on the furze (*Ulex Europæus*), and the (*Ulex nanus*).







## DEPRESSARIA ASSIMILELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Leicester.

The situations where it is found are among broom.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the broom.

## DEPRESSARIA NANATELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Torquay, Box Hill, Dublin, Charlton, Mickleham, Dover.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the upper side of the young leaves of the common ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

## DEPRESSARIA ATOMELLA

*Plate CIV. Figure 3.*

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the broom, and the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

## DEPRESSARIA RHODOCHRELLA.

## Plate CIV. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Blackpool and Epping Forest.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

## DEPRESSARIA ARENELLA.

## Plate CIV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Deal, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the dock (*Arctium lappa*), and the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

---

## DEPRESSARIA PROPINQUELLA.

## Plate CIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*).

## DEPRESSARIA SUBPROPINQUELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Norwich, Folkestone, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*)

---

## DEPRESSARIA ALSTRÆMERIELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Plymouth, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in August, and hibernates, continuing till April.

It feeds on the hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

---

## DEPRESSARIA CINIFLONELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are near Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of fir trees.

## DEPRESSARIA VACCINELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in August and September—  
August 9, September 1.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
July and the beginning of August.

It feeds on the upright hedge parsley (*Torilis anthriscus*), also on the carrot.

The chrysalis is found under the surface of the  
ground.

## DEPRESSARIA CAPREOLELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dublin, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are old thatch, and by  
the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in March, April, August,  
and September.

The caterpillar is of a greenish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
June—June 26.

It feeds on the burnet saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*).

This species lives through the winter. It flies in  
the day time.





## DEPRESSARIA HYPERICELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the tops of the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

---

## DEPRESSARIA CONTERMINELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 13.*

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the tops of the shoots of the willow.

---

## DEPRESSARIA ANGELICELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the Fens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*), also on the willow.

## DEPRESSARIA CARDUELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lynmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is of a grey-green colour; the head dark.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July—July 26.

It feeds on the thistle.

---

## DEPRESSARIA OCELLELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among shallows.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August—August 4.

It feeds on the willow (*Salix viminalis*).

---

## DEPRESSARIA YEATIELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, and near London.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.



## DEPRESSARIA APPLANELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 18.*

Localities for this very plentiful species are York, Lewes, Plymouth, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the beaked parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), the rough chervil (*Chærophyllum temulentum*), etc., etc.

---

## DEPRESSARIA CILIELLA.

*Plate CIV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*).

---

## DEPRESSARIA GRANULOSELLA.

*Plate CIV Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Deal.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

## DEPRESSARIA ROTUNDELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Dublin, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Folkestone, Dover, and the Isle of Wight. The situations where it is found are along the coast. The perfect insect appears in August and September.

---

## DEPRESSARIA DEPRESSELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 2.*

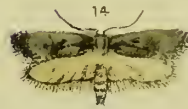
Localities for this species are Southchurch, Folkestone. The perfect insect appears in July and September. The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August. It feeds on the seeds of the carrot and the parsnip.

---

## DEPRESSARIA PIMPINELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Plymouth, Kemsing, Stoa's Nest. The situations where it is found are in old thatch. The perfect insect appears in September. The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August. It feeds on dry straw? and on the common burnet saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*).





## DEPRESSARIA BIPUNCTOSELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Wight.  
The perfect insect appears in August.

---

## DEPRESSARIA ALBIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Har-  
borough.  
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

## DEPRESSARIA OLIERELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are in Woolmer Forest.

The perfect insect appears at the beginning of Au-  
gust, and sometimes continues through the winter months.

The caterpillar is green with a slightly darker line  
along the back, on which also is a reddish tinge, most  
distinct on the lines on the side below it, the second  
segment has two black marks: the head brown, darker  
on its hinder part.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
June and July, from the middle of the former to the  
beginning of the latter month.

It feeds on the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

The chrysalis is sometimes found among a coil of leaves drawn together by the caterpillar to the stem.

---

DEPRESSARIA EMERITELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are near Warrington.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is green, with a darker line along the back, and another on either side of it, the second segment spotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

For information about, and a beautiful drawing of this species, I have to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq.

---

DEPRESSARIA PULCHERIMELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 20.

It feeds on the common earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

---

DEPRESSARIA DOUGLASELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Headley Lane, Dover, Mickleham, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are sandhills.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of July and in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

I have here to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq., for a beautiful drawing of this moth, from which the figure on the plate has been taken.

---

DEPRESSARIA WEIRELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the beaked parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

---

DEPRESSARIA CHÆROPHYLLIVORELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the flowers and seeds of the rough chervil (*Chærophylum temulentum*).

## DEPRESSARIA ULTIMELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, and Folkestone.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

---

## DEPRESSARIA NERVOSELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dawlish, Dunoon, Ardrossan.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on dry straw? and in the stems and leaves of the hemlock water dropwort (*Ænanthe crocata*), and the water hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*).

The chrysalis is found within the stem, into which the caterpillar bores when it has done feeding, and then weaves a piece of web across it, above and below.

---

## DEPRESSARIA BADIELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newhaven, Sanderstead, Stoa's Nest.



The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the (*Athamantha libanotis*).

---

DEPRESSARIA LIBANOTIDELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are near Newhaven.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the spots shining black within whitish rings, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the (*Athamantha libanotis*).

---

DEPRESSARIA PASTINACELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Bristol, Plymouth, Cambridge, Folkestone, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in September.

---

DEPRESSARIA HERACLIELLA.

Plate CV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Plymouth, York, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, and lives through the winter till April.

It feeds on the cow-parsnep (*Heracleum sphondylium*).

---

PSORICOPTERA GIBBOSELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Brighton and Hainault Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July, July 9—10.

The caterpillar is grey, with a darker line along the back, and a less dark one on each side below it; the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, June 6.

It feeds on the oak and the willow

---

GELECHIA CINERELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Looe.

The situations where it is found are bushy places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

## GELECHIA RUFESCENTELLA.

*Plate CV. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are grassy banks.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on grass leaves.

## GELECHIA INORNATELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens

The perfect insect appears in June.

## GELECHIA GERRONELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Worthing, Dartford Heath, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are among fern in woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## GELECHIA VILELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Folkestone, the Isle of Wight, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are in old thatch.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

---

## GELECHIA HIPPOPHAELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 4.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green.

It feeds on the sea buckthorn (*Hippophæ rhamnoides*).

---

## GELECHIA MALVELLA.

Plate CVI. Figure 5.

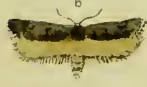
The situations where it is found are in gardens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the seeds of the hollyhock.

The chrysalis is found under the earth.





## GELECHIA POPULELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are the New Walk near York, Lewes, Market Harborough.

The situations where it is found are among poplars and willows, resting on the trunks or on palings near.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the poplar, the willow, and the birch.

## GELECHIA PINGUINELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 7.*

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds under the bark of the poplar.

The chrysalis is found under the bark of the poplar tree.

## GELECHIA CAUTELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Alkham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wanstead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

## GELECHIA TEMEREILLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 9.*

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the roots of the willow.

---

## GELECHIA LENTIGINOSELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, Epping, Tunbridge Wells.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

---

## GELECHIA DILUCIDELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are near Witherslack.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the plate has been taken.



## GELECHIA VELOCELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Barnes Common.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April and beginning of May, and again in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the roots of the sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

This species flies in the sunshine.

---

## GELECHIA FUMATELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Wallasey, Dawlish Warren, etc.

The situations where it is found are sandhills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 1, also in July.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has kindly favoured me with a drawing and description of this rare insect.

---

## GELECHIA ERICETELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are heaths.  
The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

---

GELECHIA MULINELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are near Brighton.  
The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

---

GELECHIA DIVISELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

GELECHIA PALUSTRELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the plate is taken.

## GELECHIA SORORCULELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Lewes.  
The situations where it is found are among willows.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
May and June.  
It feeds in the shoots of the willow.

---

## GELECHIA CULEATELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are in London, viz.: it  
was first taken in Tower Street, in that village, and  
in Hackney, but being thus far very scarce can  
scarcely be called hackneyed.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
June—June 22.

It feeds on the willow.

---

## GELECHIA KNAGGSIELLA.

*Plate CVI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Haslemere, Darlington.  
The situations where it is found are on the trunks  
of oaks and other trees.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

I am much indebted to Mr. Barnett, and also to Dr. Knaggs, for kindly forwarding a specimen of this rare species to Mr. Gregson to figure for the present work.

---

GELECHIA PELIELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a dark chocolate brown colour.

It feeds on the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

---

GELECHIA ALACELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Leatherhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greyish white, with a black patch on the second segment; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on lichens on orchard trees.

## GELECHIA LONGICORNELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Richmond in Yorkshire, Brighton, Birkenhead, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

## GELECHIA DIFFINELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester, Cambridge, Brighton, Dartforth Heath, Barnes Common, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are waste places, heaths and commons.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

---

## GELECHIA TERRELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this very common species are Brighton, Looe, Market Harborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among grass.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is dark greenish grey, somewhat paler beneath, with three indistinct lines along the back, the second segment yellow with two black spots; the head black. It becomes paler as it gets older.

---

GELECHIA INTAMINATELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are near Darlington.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June and July.

The caterpillar is at first greenish, then yellowish green with a faint tinge of red, the second segment yellow; the head yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

Thanks to Mr. Stainton, for the above information.

---

GELECHIA DESERTELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Scarborough, Darlington, Birkenhead, and the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are sandhills near the coast, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on moss.







## GELECHIA EXPOLITELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are the Pentland Hills, Skiddaw, Edinburgh, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## GELECHIA ACUMINATELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough Castle, Bristol, Darlington, Dawlish, Mickleham, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey, with a tinge of red on the hinder part; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the greater knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*), and the thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*).

---

## GELECHIA ARTEMISIELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Liverpool, Dawlish Warren, Box Hill, Bromborough Pool in Cheshire, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Manchester, Epsom.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes and sandy and gravelly places on the coast, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is greenish, with a dark greyish line along the back, and on the sides below it; the spots small, black; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the end shoots of the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*), and the field southernwood (*Artemisia campestris*), making a slight web.

My thanks have here again to be returned to C. S. Gregson, Esq.

#### GELECHIA VISCARIELLA.

##### Plate CVII. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Edinburgh.

The caterpillar is dull green, with a faint tinge of rose colour, the second segment reddish grey with two black plates; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the (*Lychnis viscaria*).

#### GELECHIA ALBIPALPELLA.

##### Plate CVII. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Woking, Guildford.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull reddish, whitish green between the segments, and with a darker line along the back; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the broom (*Genista angelica*).

---

GELECHIA ARUNDINETELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Lee, at the sal-low pit, also at Cambridge and Hackney.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 22nd.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the great common sedge (*Carex riparia*).

---

GELECHIA SENECTELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Lewisham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are dry places among fern and heath.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## GELECHIA LONGICILIELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are near Blackpool.

The perfect insect appears in July.

For the loan of the specimen from which the engraving is taken, I am indebted to Mr. R. S. Edleston, and for the drawing of it to C. S. Gregson, Esq.

---

## GELECHIA MUNDELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Redcar and New Brighton, Dawlish Warren, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the sea shore.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

## GELECHIA CLANDESTELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are near Bury in Lancashire.

My thanks are due to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the engraving is taken.

## GELECHIA SIMILELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Stoa's Nest, Charlton, Mickleham, Manchester, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are in thatch.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

## GELECHIA AFFINELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are mossy walls.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a pinkish colour, paler on each side of the back, the second segment with two black blots ; the spots minute and black ; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from December to March and April.

It feeds on moss and old walls.

---

## GELECHIA UMBROSELLA.

*Plate CVII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the drawing from which the engraving is made.

---

GELECHIA STOLIDELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in July.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with a beautiful drawing of this species.

---

GELECHIA BOREELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Dunoon in Argyleshire.

The situations where it is found are boggy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

GELECHIA GALBANELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Rannoch, the Black Forest in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## GELECHIA BASALTINELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Addington, Cambridge, and Deal?

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and September?

---

## GELECHIA DOMESTICELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Falmouth, Lewes, Market Harborough, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are houses mostly, but also on hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is reddish-brown, paler on each side of the back, the second segment brown-black; the spots black and distinct; the head brown-black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on moss on old walls.

---

## GELECHIA RHOMBELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, York, Lewes, Hammersmith, Kingsbury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dark dull green, with a whitish line on either side of the back; side line whitish; the space between the two, reddish; the second segment has black marks divided in two, underneath it is pale greenish grey; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the apple tree, between leaves joined together.

---

GELECHIA PROXIMELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale green; the spots black; the head yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the birch, the leaves turned down.



PLATE CVIII.





## GELECHIA NOTATELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among tallows.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is pale greenish grey, the second segment black behind; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the tallow, between the united leaves.

## GELECHIA LYELLELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Worthing, and the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

## GELECHIA VULGELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, the second segment with two black blots behind; the head yellowish brown; the spots small and black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the leaves and young shoots of the hawthorn, viz.: between two united together.

---

GELECHIA LUCULELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Hyde Park, and other parts about London, Manchester, Pembury, Tenterden, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish spotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February, February 12.

It feeds on decayed wood.

---

GELECHIA SCRIPTELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Lewisham, Pembury, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among maple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with a grey line on each side below the back; the spots black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the maple, between the turned down leaves.

GELECHIA FUGITIVELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among elms.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the nut, the maple, and the elm.

GELECHIA ÆTHIOPELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, etc.

The situations where it is found are the moors.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull reddish, the spots small and black; the head brown; the second segment with a black mark divided in the centre, the hind one with a black mark.

---

GELECHIA SOLUTELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Rannoch in Perthshire, and the Lizard Point in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears in May.

---

GELECHIA DISTINCTELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Croydon, the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are the Downs, among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

GELECHIA CELERELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this very rare species are at Wallasey, near Liverpool, and at Dawlish Warren.

The situations where it is found are grassy places on sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in September.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has most kindly obliged me with a drawing and description of this species.

---

GELECHIA COSTELLA.

Plate CVIII. *Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Tunbridge Wells, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, Lewisham, Cambridge, and near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, the second segment blackish brown; the head blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October, till the end of the latter month.

It feeds on the stems and seeds of the woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*).

---

GELECHIA MACULELLA.

Plate CVIII. *Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Tenterden, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is greenish yellow, the second segment black; the head black; the spots minute and black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the leaves, shoots, and seeds, as they "grow with its growth," of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

---

GELECHIA TRICOLORELLA.

*Plate CVIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Tenterden, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges and banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish yellow, with fine stripes of pinkish; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from January to April.

It feeds on the leaves and shoots of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

---

GELECHIA FRATERNELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.



The situations where it is found are hedges and banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, with a faint tinge of greenish; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*), and the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

GELECHIA MACULIFERELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Worthing, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are banks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

GELECHIA VICINELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 3.

Localities for this beautiful species are Howth near Dublin, Brighton, Belfast, the Lizard Point.

The situations where it is found are by the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is of a straw yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May,  
—May 18.

It feeds on the end shoots of the sea campion (*Silene maritima*), and afterwards spins a white web by which it attaches the plant to the rocks.

For a beautiful drawing and description of this species, I have to thank C. S. Gregson, Esq.

---

GELECHIA JUNCTELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Epping Forest, Hainault Forest, Manchester, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

GELECHIA HUBNERELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are near Manchester and Chesterfield.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black, inclining to brownish black on the sides and front edge; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots united together, of the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).





## GELECHIA MARMORELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Redcar, Brighton, Dawlish Warren.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June and till September.

It feeds on the mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

---

## GELECHIA OBSOLETELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are on the Isle of Portland.

The situations where it is found are the coast.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, July, and August.

It feeds on the goose-foot (*Chænopodium maritimum*), and the orache (*Artiplex patula*).

---

## GELECHIA INSTABILELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Dublin, St. Osyth, and the Lizard Point.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish brown, with a greenish line along the back, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and August.

It feeds on the glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), the goose-foot (*Chenopodium maritimum*), the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and others of the genus, and the sea plantain (*Plantago maritima*).

---

#### GELECHIA OCELLATELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are the Lizard Point, in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greyish white, with four dull reddish interrupted lines along the back; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flower heads of the sea beet (*Beta maritima*).

---

#### GELECHIA LITTORELLA.

Plate CIX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are the Isle of Wight, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.  
The perfect insect appears in May.

---

GELECHIA ATRIPLICELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol.  
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
May, June, and July.

It feeds on the leaves and flowers of the orache  
(*Atriplex patula*), the goose-foot (*Chenopodium Bonus  
Henricus*) (or Good King Henry), and other species of  
the genus.

---

GELECHIA SEQUACELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton,  
Sanderstead, Arthur's Seat in Edinburgh, Richmond in  
Yorkshire, Alkham, Croydon, Edinburgh, Newcastle-  
on-Tyne, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish, the second segment  
yellowish brown; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
May and June.

It feeds on the end shoots of the sun cistus (*Helianthe-  
mum vulgare*).

## GELECHIA ALEELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Kingsbury, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oak trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

## GELECHIA LEUCATELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale brown with a faint tinge of rose colour, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hawthorn, and the apple?

## GELECHIA ALBICAPITELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Kingsbury, Lewisham, Bristol, Pembury.



The situations where it is found are fences round orchards.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

GELECHIA NANELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Market Harborough, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are pear orchards.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the flowers of the pear tree.

---

GELECHIA MOUFFETELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lewisham, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is black with a stripe near the under side, the fore segments with a white blot on the middle of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

## GELECHIA DODECELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the Scotch fir.

---

## GELECHIA TRIPARELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Worthing, Manchester, York, Lewisham, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish green ; the head pale brown ; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the oak, between united leaves.

---

## GELECHIA TENEBRELLA.

*Plate CIX. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Pembury, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are dry sandy banks.  
The perfect insect appears in June.

---

GELECHIA TENEBROSELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, Manchester, Charlton.

The situations where it is found are dry sandy banks.  
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

GELECHIA LIGULELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are flowery meadows.  
The perfect insect appears in June and July.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.  
It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

---

GELECHIA VORTICELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Pembury, Epping.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1, July 8.

The caterpillar is reddish, mixed with pale green on the fore part, the second segment with four black marks of yellowish brown in the middle; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), and the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

---

GELECHIA TÆNIOLELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Alkham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are chalky places.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish yellow, banded with red on each segment, from the third to the twelfth, those on the third and fourth rather interrupted.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), the medick (*Medicago minima*), and others of the same class.





## GELECHIA SIRCOMELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Crewe.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the broad-leaved mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*).

---

## GELECHIA IMMACULATELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are near West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

## GELECHIA NIGRITELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 7.*

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## GELECHIA CORONILLELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Dublin, Mickleham, in a hilly field.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is greenish spotted with reddish, chiefly on the hinder part; the head pale dull brownish yellow.

It feeds on the leaves, united, of the (*Coronilla varia*).

---

GELECHIA SANGIELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are near Darlington.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, with a narrow whitish line along the back as far as the fourth segment, whitish green between the front segments, the second with a black plate above, divided down the middle.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June—June 20.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

---

GELECHIA ANTHYLLIDELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Cloughton Cliff near Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is blackish, with a faint whitish line along the back, on the second, third, and fourth segments, which are whitish on the indentations.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.



It feeds on the seeds of the lady's finger (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), the saint-foin (*Onobrychis sativa*), and the purple clover.

---

GELECHIA ATRELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Tunbridge Wells, Bristol, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in March? July—July 7, also in August.

The caterpillar is marbled with pale blackish brown, with a slight tinge of yellowish brown on the fifth and ninth segments, the second segment with a grey plate across the hinder part, and a small spot on each side on the front; the head very pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the lady's finger (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), also on the stems of the St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

---

GELECHIA BIFRACTELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is white; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and till March.

It feeds on the seeds of the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*), and the ploughman's spikenard (*Conyza squarrosa*).

---

GELECHIA OBLITELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

GELECHIA LUCIDELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are York, Ruislip, near the Reservoir, Cambridge, Hammersmith.

The situations where it is found are moist places and marshes.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 22.

It feeds on the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*).

---

GELECHIA LUTULENTELLA.

Plate CX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Ham Common, Dartford Heath, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are heaths and commons.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## GELECHIA CEREALELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Glasgow, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among grain.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to March.

It feeds on the grains of barley and wheat.

## GELECHIA LATHYRELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are at Wicken Fen and other Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

The caterpillar is dark dull green, the second segment black above, whitish on its front edge, the interstice between the second and third segments paler yellowish green, and the hind segment paler green; the head black; spots dark blackish grey within pale blots. It becomes more green and less grey as it grows.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the stalks and leaves of the meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus palustris*), the medick (*Medicago sativa*), and the lucerne, between the leaves united together.

## GELECHIA GEMMELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

## GELECHIA NÆVIFERELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Manchester, Alkham, Cambridge, Bristol, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are waste places.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August ; also in October.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a dark brown line along the back, and a reddish line on the sides, the second segment blackish ; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds in the leaves of the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot (*Chænopodium Bonus-Henricus*), and other species of the genus.

## GELECHIA HERMANNELLA.

*Plate CX. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Redcar, Scarborough, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August; also in October.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, dotted with reddish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds in the leaves of the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot (*Chænopodium Bonus-Henricus*), and other species of the genus.

## GELECHIA PICTELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Redcar, Southend, Barnes Common.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

It feeds on the broad-leaved mouse-ear chickweed? (*Cerasteum vulgatum*.)

## GELECHIA TORQUINELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 2.*

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## GELECHIA BRIZELLA.

*Plate CXL. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Southend, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in May? and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October. It passes the winter in the flower-heads of the plant, and turns to chrysalis in April.

It feeds on the common thrift (*Statice armeria*.)

---

## GELECHIA SUBDECURTELLA.

*Plate CXL. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are near Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

It feeds on the purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

---

## GELECHIA ERICINELLA.

*Plate CXL. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, West Wickham, Manchester, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.







The caterpillar is dull yellowish brown, with a dark brown line on either side of the back, and a pale yellowish one below, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July—July 5.

It feeds on heather.

The chrysalis is found in a light web at the ends of the shoots of the said plant.

---

GELECHIA PAUPELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Wray Common, Reigate, Lee, Folkestone, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in July, August and October.

The caterpillar is pale amber yellow, the second segment with two dark spots above; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the common fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

---

GELECHIA INOPELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Pembury, Folkestone, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November.

It feeds on the flower-heads of the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

---

GELECHIA SUBOCELLELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Alkham, Mickleham, Bristol, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish, the second segment brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September, October, and November.

It feeds on the flowers of the marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*).

---

GELECHIA OSSEELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Yedmandale, and the Forge Valley, near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of June.

## PARASIA LAPELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is white; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and till February.

It feeds on the seeds of the burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

## PARASIA METZNERIELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Charlton, Manchester, Mickleham, Darlington, Headley Lane, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish white colour, the second segment dark brown above; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November, November 13, and till February.

It feeds on the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

## PARASIA CARLINELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Folkestone, Mickleham, York, Lewes, Bristol, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment blackish above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and through the winter till February.

It feeds on the common carline thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*).

## PARASIA NEUROPTERELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Deal.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

## CLEODORA CYTISELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Manchester, Pembury, Lewes, Dartford Heath, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are heaths, among fern and broom.

The perfect insect appears in July.

## CLEODORA STRIATELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lewisham, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 11.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the stem of the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

This species is attracted by a light.

---

## CHELARIA CONSCRIPTELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Manchester, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of Lombardy poplar trees.

The perfect insect appears in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the birch? and the poplar.

---

## ANARSIA SPARTIELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Alkham, Pembury, Wimbledon.

The situations where it is found are among broom and furze on commons.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull dark brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the end shoots of the furze.

#### ANARSIA GENISTELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the broom, and the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the engraving is taken.

#### MACROCHILA FASCIELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey with a greenish line along the back and another on either side of it, the second segment pale dull yellowish with black spots behind; the head dull reddish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the sloe.

---

MACROCHILA MARGINELLA.

*Plate CXI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is greyish above, dull yellowish on the sides, with a reddish brown line along the back and another on either side below it, the second segment with a black blot behind; the head reddish brown.

It feeds in a web on the end shoots of the juniper.

---

MACROCHILA USTULELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are near Worcester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds between the leaves of the elm.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has obligingly lent me a specimen of this species to figure on the plate.

MACROCHILA JUNIPERELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Falmouth and in Perth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the twigs of the juniper.

APLOTA PALPELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Ripley in Surrey, and Hainault Forest.

The perfect insect appears in August.

It feeds on rotten wood?

NOTHRIS VERBASCELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are near Norwich.

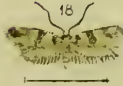
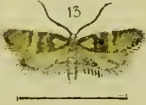
The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from May nearly throughout the year.

It feeds on the yellow hoary mullein (*Verbascum pulverulentum*).







## NOTHRIS DURDHAMELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Durdham Downs near Bristol, Teignmouth, Alkham, Deal.

The situations where it is found are woods and downs.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is black on the fore part, yellowish white behind, with a brown line along the back, and another of the like colour on either side of it.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and on to the end of June.

It feeds on the wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*).

## SOPHRONIA PARENTHESSELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Headley Lane, West Wickham Wood, Alkham, Mickleham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are lanes and woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

## SOPHRONIA HUMERELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 7.*

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull green, with a darker line along the back and another on each side of it, the second segment yellowish green with four dark dots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the cudweed? (*Gnaphalium arenarium*) the common filago (*Filago germanica*), and the worm-wood (*Artemisia campestris*).

PLEUROTA BICOSTELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 8.

Localities for this common species are York, Richmond in Yorkshire, Scarborough, Lewes, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June and July.

The caterpillar is pinkish grey, with a brownish line along the back, and another of the same colour below it on each side; the spots small and blackish; the head yellowish brown; the second segment yellowish brown with some darker markings on its hinder part.

It feeds on the heath (*Erica cinerea*).

The chrysalis is found in a web attached to the food plant of the larva.

HARPELLA GEOFFRELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Bristol, Kingsbury, Manchester, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are hedges and woods.

The perfect insect appears in the middle of May and to the middle of June.

This moth flies early in the morning, especially when sunny.

---

HARPELLA BRACTEELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Newcastle, Gateshead, Crumlyn in Monmouthshire, in the little lane across the bridge.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the second segment with two black marks above; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and till April.

It feeds on decayed wood, and the bark of the mulberry tree.

---

HYPERCALLIA CHRISTIERNELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Greenhithe, Castle Eden Dene, Sevenoaks.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and the beginning of July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey with a whitish line along the back, the second segment pale greenish grey speckled with black; the head pale greenish grey; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds, abroad, on the milkwort (*Polygala chamæbuxus*).

---

DASYCERA SULPHURELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 12.

Localities for this very common species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Leicester, Tenterden, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in decayed wood.

The perfect insect appears in April, at the end of the month, and in May.

The caterpillar is greyish white, the second segment reddish brown; the spots blackish; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is throughout the winter, from December to March.

It feeds on decayed wood.

The moth flies in the day time.

## DASYCERA OLIVIELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Falmouth, Kingsbury, Pembury, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears from the end of June to the beginning of August.

## CECOPHORA MINUTELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Pembury, Manchester, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are houses and outhouses.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment pale amber yellow ; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March.

It feeds on the seeds of celery, etc.

## CECOPHORA FLAVIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Market Harborough, Huddersfield, Duddingston near Edinburgh, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish, the second segment blackish brown; the head blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, September, and October.

It feeds on the seeds of the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*).

ÆCOPHORA TRISIGNELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 16.

Localities for this very common species are Lewes, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, Tenterden, and several places near London.

The situations where it is found are old hedge rows among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

ÆCOPHORA STIPELLA.

Plate CXII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are York, Raunoch, Manchester, and other places in the north of Scotland and England.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds under the bark of dead fir trees.



## ÆCOPHORA AUGUSTELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Hyde Park, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## ÆCOPHORA ALBIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are about outhouses.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

## ÆCOPHORA WOODIELLA.

*Plate CXII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are on Kersall Moor near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June.

ÆCOPHORA GRANDELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are in Bewdley Forest, also in North Wales.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

This insect flies in the warm sunshine.

---

ÆCOPHORA FORMOSELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Wanstead.

The situations where it is found are on palings, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

ÆCOPHORA LUNARELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Pembury, Lewisham, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.





ÆCOPHORA LAMBEDELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Charlton, Epping Forest, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

ÆCOPHORA SUBAQUILELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

ÆCOPHORA TINCTELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, West Wickham Wood, Cambridge, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

ÆCOPHORA SUBOCHREELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, and West Wickham Wood.

The situations where it is found are among oaks, in woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

CECOPHORA FUSCO-AURELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is dull dark brown, with a whitish line along the back, and one of the same colour on either side, the second segment pale brown above; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on dry wood and sticks.

---

CECOPHORA FLAVIFRONTILLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Looe, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the beech, and dry leaves.

CECOPHORA FUSCESCENTELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pitlochrie, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Pembury, Kingsbury, Manchester, Tenterden, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are old hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

CECOPHORA PSEUDO-SPRETELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, London, Liverpool, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Lewes, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among dry peas.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is a yellowish white, the second segment pale dull yellowish; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January, February, and March.

It feeds on dry peas.

---

CECOGENIA KINDERMANNIELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Dublin, Bristol, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among gorse bushes, also in houses.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

---

ENDROSIS FENESTRELLA.

CLOTHES MOTH.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this well-known species are York, and every other place in the kingdom.

The situations where it is found are houses, and also on the trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears on and from January 1 to December 31, a "hardy annual."

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the second segment pale brown behind; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is also "all the year round."

It feeds on cloth, paper, etc.

---

BUTALIS GRANDIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Looe, Wimbledon, Torrington, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are heaths and commons among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June, July, and the beginning of August.



The caterpillar is dark olive green, with a paler line along the back, and a darker one on the sides of it; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January, February, and March.

It feeds on the dwarf furze (*Ulex nanus*), and the common furze, gorse, or whin (*Ulex Europæus*).

BUTALIS FUSCO-ÆNEELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Grassington in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Mickleham, Richmond in Yorkshire.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the common rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).

BUTALIS SENESCENTELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Mickleham, Alkham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are downs, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull olive green with several whitish lines lengthwise, the spots small and blackish; the head brownish black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.  
It feeds on the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*.)

---

BUTALIS FUSCO-CUPRELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough,  
Brislington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

BUTALIS CICADELLA.

Plate CXIII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are near Brandon.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is brown, with a broad yellow stripe along the back, prominent on the three first segments, side line narrow and whitish, the space above it olive grey, rather darker on its fore part, and darker on its upper and lower edges, the second segment brown, with a black mark on each side of the line along the back; the head dark brown mottled with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the knawel (*Scleranthus perennis*).

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has been so kind as to lend me the specimen figured from on the plate.

## BUTALIS VARIELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are in Dorsetshire and Hampshire, but “further this deponent sayeth not,” for the best of all possible reasons.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills and sand-pits.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## BUTALIS CHENOPODIELLA.

*Plate CXIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are waste grounds.

The perfect insect appears from June to October.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey, with several darker waved longitudinal lines, the second segment with a large black spot on each side; the head greyish speckled with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from April to August.

It feeds on the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot (*Chenopodium viride*).

## BUTALIS TORQUATELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Kilmuu Torwood near Stirling, Airthrey, the Trossachs, Dunkeld.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull dark red marbled with whitish, the second segment with two large black spots behind; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the birch and the elm.

## BUTALIS INCONGRUELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 2.*

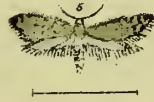
Localities for this species are Scarborough, Cannock Chase, Wimbledon Common, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors, chases, and commons.

The perfect insect appears in March and April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of September.

It feeds on the ling (*Calluna vulgaris*), and the heath (*Erica tetralix*).





## PANCALIA LENWENHOEKELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Alkham, Bristol, Richmond in Yorkshire, Brighton, Cambridge, Lewes, Kingsbury, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are dry grassy places, among flowers.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

## GLYPHIPTERYGIDÆ.

## ACROLEPIA PERLEPIDELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 4.*

Localities for this beautiful and extremely rare species are Leigh Wood, near Bristol, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 12, June 28, also in August—August 28.

## ACROLEPIA GRANITELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Lewes, Worthing, Chudleigh, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green, with a darker line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the common fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

---

ACROLEPIA AUTUMNITELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in August and to October.—It then hybernates, and comes out in the following April and May.

The caterpillar is pale whitish green; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from April and July, to September and October; April 3.

It feeds on the woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*).

This moth flies in the hot sunshine.

---

ACROLEPIA BETULELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Castle Eden Dene.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and at the end of September and in October.

It feeds on the birch.



ACROLEPIA MARCIDEII.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are at St. John's Wood.  
The perfect insect appears in September.

---

ROSLERSTAMMIA ERXLEBELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Worthing, Brighton,  
Leigh Wood near Bristol, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are heaths and  
woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and  
beginning of June.

It feeds on the lime.

---

ROSLERSTAMMIA PRONUBELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are in Sutherlandshire, but  
that is "wide of the mark," as an indication of where  
it is to be found.

The perfect insect appears in May.

---

GLYPHIPTERYX FUSCOVIRIDELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes,  
York, Tenterden, Pembury, Alkham, Birkenhead,  
Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester,  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are flowering meadows, and open places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

GLYPHIPTERYX THRASONELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

GLYPHIPTERYX CLADIELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Wicken Fen.

The situations where it is found are sedgy places in Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

I am greatly indebted to T. Boyd, Esq., for the loan of the specimen of this rare species, from which the figure on the plate is taken.

---

GLYPHIPTERYX HAWORTHELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are various, in the North of England, and among others, York, Scarborough, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellow, the second segment dull brownish yellow; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the cotton grass (*Eriophorum gracile*).

GLYPHIPTERYX EQUITELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the stonecrop (*Sedum acre*).

GLYPHIPTERYX SCHENICOLELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are about Lizard Point in Cornwall.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May.

It feeds on the seed heads of the bog rush (*Schænus nigricans*).

## GLYPHIPTERYX OCCULATELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are near Pembury, and Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the common hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

---

## GLYPHIPTERYX FISCHERIELLA.

Plate CXIV. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Cloughton Cliff near Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in the "flowery land," wheresoever that be.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is whitish with a dark grey line on the back, the hind segment dark grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), and various other grasses.

## CECHMIA DENTELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Sanderstead, Looe, Chudleigh, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June, in July, and the beginning of August.

---

## PERITTIA OBSCURIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CXIV. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Lewisham, Tenterden, Pembury, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a darker line along the back, the second segment blackish above; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

---

## TINAGMA SERICELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

## TINAGMA STANNEELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

---

## TINAGMA RESPLENDELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, West Wickham, Scarborough, Bristol, Pembury, Beckenham, Dartford Heath, Blair Athol, Manchester, Tenterden, Dunkeld, Pitlochrie, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are in oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a darker line along the back, the second segment purple brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August—August 16.

It feeds on the alder.

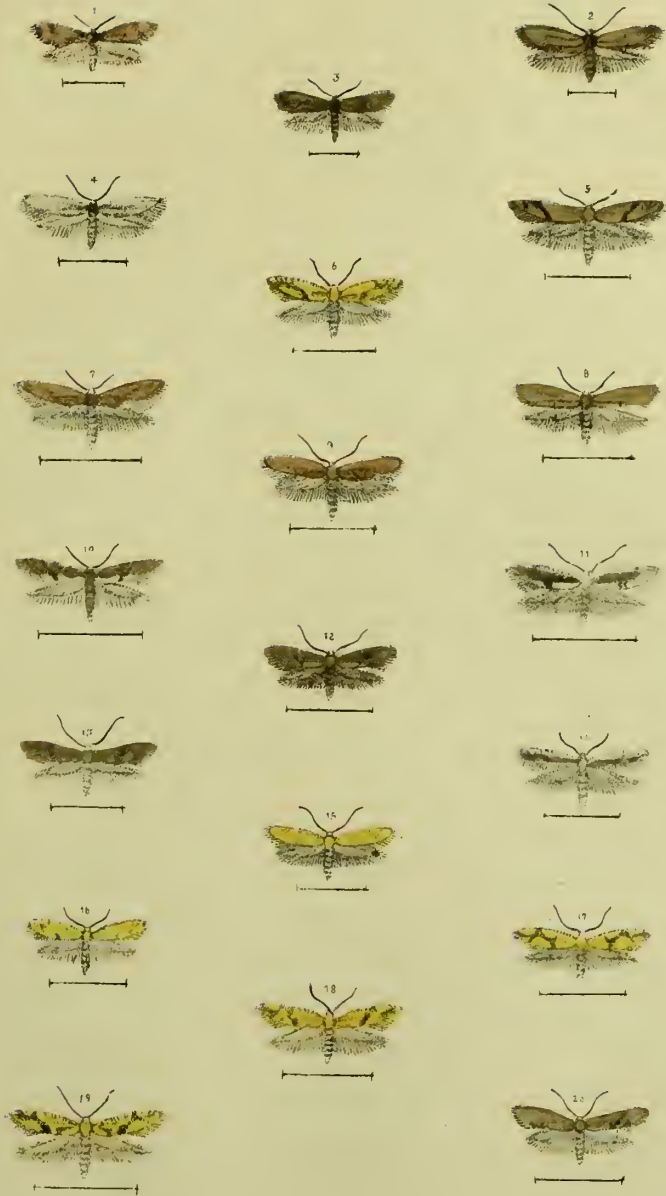
---

## DOUGLASIA OCNEROSTOMELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Brandon, Box Hill.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of July.







It feeds on the stem of the viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).

---

## ARGYRESTHIDÆ.

### ARGYRESTHIA EPHIPPELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, York, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Darlington, Bristol, Pembury; Manchester.

The situations where it is found are gardens and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the shoots of the cherry.

---

### ARGYRESTHIA NITIDELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 6.*

Localities for this very variable, and at the same time very abundant species are Askham Bog, Buttercrambe Moor, and Langwith, all near York; Lewes, Birkenhead, Scarborough, Bristol, Cambridge, Brighton, Sheffield, Sanderstead, Darlington, Kingsbury, Mickleham, Tenterden, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are hawthorn hedges and trees.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is green tinged with reddish or yellowish on the fore part, the second segment brownish above; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the leaf buds of the hawthorn and the juniper.

---

ARGYRESTHIA SEMITESTACELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, York, Birkenhead, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among beech trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

---

ARGYRESTHIA SPINIELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Darlington, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a faint rose-colour line along the back, the second segment with two brown spots on it and the front edge whitish; the head dark or blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

---

ARGYRESTHIA ALBISTRIELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this very common species are Market Harborough, York, Lewes, Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birkenhead, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale green with a red band on each segment, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the sloe.

---

ARGYRESTHIA CONJUGELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Birkenhead,

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is dull whitish yellow, the second segment pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the berries of the mountain-ash.

---

ARGYRESTHIA SEMIFUSCELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

ARGYRESTHIA MENDICELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among black-thorn bushes.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and beginning of June.

The caterpillar is whitish green, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and early in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the sloe.

## ARGYRESTHIA GLAUCINELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Camberwell and Beckenham, near London, Bristol, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is dull greyish white, the second segment pale brown, the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds under the bark of the oak and the Spanish chestnut, etc.

---

## ARGYRESTHIA RETINELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

## ARGYRESTHIA ABDOMINELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and beginning of July.

It feeds in the shoots of the juniper.

---

ARGYRESTHIA DILECTELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds in the shoots of the juniper.

---

ARGYRESTHIA ANDEREGGIELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the New Forest.

The situations where it is found are among wild-apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

## ARGYRESTHIA CURVELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, York, Tenterden, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among apple and pear trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the apple.

---

## ARGYRESTHIA SORBIELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaf buds of the mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and the white beam-tree (*Sorbus aria*).

---

## ARGYRESTHIA PYGMÆELLA.

*Plate CXV. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge,

York, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the young shoots of the willow.

ARGYRESTHIA GEDARTELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Scarborough, York, Market Harborough, Darent Wood, Brighton, Pembury, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, with a slender red band on each segment, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

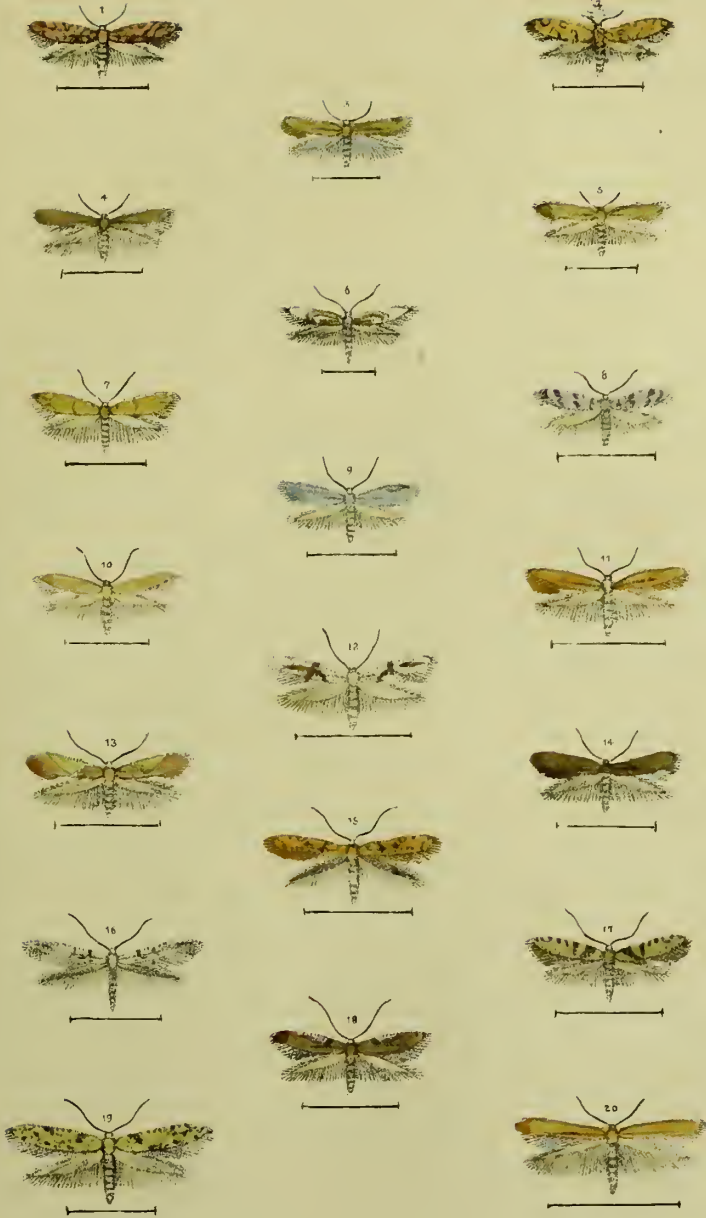
It feeds under the bark and in the young shoots of the birch and the alder, etc., etc.

ARGYRESTHIA BROCKEELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Manchester, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Pembury,







Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the young shoots of the birch.

---

ARGYRESTHIA ARCEUTHINELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Bristol Market Harborough, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the juniper.

---

ARGYRESTHIA PRÆCOCELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in May.

## ARGYRESTHIA AURULENTILLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Tenterden, Sanderstead, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among juniper bushes.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is green, tinged with reddish on the hinder part, the second segment greyish above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the juniper.

---

## ARGYRESTHIA DECIMELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Champion Hill, Camberwell, near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June.

J. Jenner Weir, Esq., has greatly obliged me by an excellent drawing of the moth before us.

## CEDESTIS FARINATELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale shining brown, tinged with greenish on the back, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and March.

It feeds on the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

---

## CEDESTIS GYSSELINELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are at Rannoch in Perthshire.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is March.

It feeds on the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), in a web between the leaves.

---

## OCNEROSTOMA PINARIELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Manchester, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in April, June, and July.

The caterpillar is shining brown, the second segment with a black patch behind; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and May.

It feeds on the leaves of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

---

ZELLARIA HEPARIELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Conway, Mickleham, Box Hill, Castle Eden Dene.

The perfect insect appears in July and August and till October—July 27, 30, 31. It hybernates, and appears till April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the yew.

---

ZELLARIA INSIGNIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Mickleham, Dartford Heath, York, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in August and till November, then hybernating and continuing till April.

## ZELLARIA FASCIAPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are on the Pentland Hills near Edinburgh.

The perfect insect appears in October and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

## GRACILLARIDÆ.

## GRACILLARIA SWEDERELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough.

The perfect insect appears in May and at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, semi-transparent, the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

## GRACILLARIA STIGMATELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in September and October, and through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is greenish white; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds in cones, on the leaves of the willow, the poplar, and the poplar.

---

GRACILLARIA STRAMINEELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Torwood near Stirling.

The perfect insect appears in September.

---

GRACILLARIA HEMIDACTYLELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Pembury, Whittlebury.

The perfect insect appears in September.

---

GRACILLARIA FALCONIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are near London.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.



## GRACILLARIA SEMIFASCIELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Mickleham, Whittlebury, and near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is pale transparent green, with a dark green line along the back; the head pale reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds in cones on the leaves of the maple.

---

## GRACILLARIA POPULETELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Worthing, Birch Wood.

The situations where it is found are among poplar trees.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the aspen, the poplar, and the birch.

## GRACILLARIA ELONGELLA.

*Plate CXVI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Warrington, Dublin, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June and October.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, with a dark grey line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, July, and August.

It feeds on the birch and the alder.

## GRACILLARIA TRINGIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are in meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, the second segment brownish on the upper part; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July, and another brood from October to March, April, and May.

It feeds on the plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).





## GRACILLARIA SYRINGELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham, and near London, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is whitish; the head brownish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds on the lilac, the privet, and the ash.

---

## GRACILLARIA OMISELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Reigate, Dartford Heath, Woking, Lee, Kent.

The perfect insect appears in May and the end of July.

The caterpillar is whitish green, turning to orange red when full grown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of June and beginning of July, and again in September.

It feeds on the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

## GRACILLARIA PHASIANIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are the New Forest, Cambridge, Pembury, Ripley in Surrey, the Isle of Wight, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June? September, and October.

The caterpillar is greyish, the second segment yellowish brown with four black spots; the head also yellowish brown with four black spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the biting persicaria (*Polygonum hydropiper*).

## GRACILLARIA AUROGUTTELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, the Isle of Wight, Yarmouth on the banks of the river Yar, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, September, and October.

It feeds in cones on the leaves of the orache (*Atriplex patula*) and the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*).

## GRACILLARIA KOLLARIELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 6.*

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and October.

It feeds on the broom.

---

## GRACILLARIA ONONIELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Pembury, Mickleham, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a dark green line along the back; the head dull yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*), and on clover.

---

## GRACILLARIA IMPERIALELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are at Glanville's Wootton, Dorsetshire, and Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May and June—May 30, June 1.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the bitter vetch (*Orobus niger*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon attached to the lower side of a leaf.

CORISCIMUM BROGNIARDELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Guildford, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in April, June, July, August, and September.

The caterpillar is pale whitish green, with a dark green line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is May, June, July, and the beginning of August.

It feeds on the oak.

CORISCIMUM CUCULIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Folkestone, Whittlebury, Dartford Heath, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, Leyburn.



The perfect insect appears in September and October, and lives through the winter to April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the privet and the ash.

---

CORISCIMUM CITRINELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, the New Forest, Lewes, Whittlebury.

The perfect insect appears in the autumn, and lives through the winter, viz., from September and October till April.

---

ORNIX AVELLANÆCOLELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, with a dark green line along the back, the second segments with four dark dots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the nut.

## ORNIX DEVONIELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Dawlish, in Devonshire, whence its name is derived.

The perfect insect appears in May—May 1.

## ORNIX ANGLICELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this most abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Birkenhead, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April, in May, and again in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the blackthorn and the whitethorn.

## ORNIX BETULÆVORELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Harrogate, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham, West Wickham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment with four black spots; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July—a second brood in September and October.

It feeds on the birch and the beech.

## ORNIX SCUTULATELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dartford Heath, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are on swampy and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July, the end of the former and the beginning of the latter month.

It feeds on the birch (*Betula torfacea*).

I have to thank H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the moth to figure from on the plate.

## ORNIX TORQUILELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Darlington, Pembury, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

---

## ORNIX SCOTICELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Harrogate, Torwood near Stirling, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among mountain-ash trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the mountain-ash.

---

## ORNIX LOGANELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near York, Scarborough, and Luss near Loch Lomond.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale dull green, with a dark line along the back, the second segment with four black spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the mountain ash.

---

ORNIX GUTTELLA.

*Plate CXVII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment with four small brown dots and two larger ones; the head brownish black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on apple leaves turned down.

## COLEOPHORIDÆ.

---

GONIODOMA ATRIPLICIVORELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in August.

---

COLEOPHORA FABRICIELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Cambridge, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are meadows and flowery places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

## COLEOPHORA DEAURATELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, Pembury.  
The situations where it is found are among clover.  
The perfect insect appears in July.

---

## COLEOPHORA ALCYONIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Headley Lane, Liverpool, Dublin, Mickleham, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Birkenhead, Alkham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among plants of the centaury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a blackish case, with a whitish line on the side.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 27.

It feeds on the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

COLEOPHORA FRISCHELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Charmouth, the Isle of Portland, and the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 11, 12.

It feeds on the trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

---

COLEOPHORA MELILOTELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are near Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in June and in the middle of July.

It feeds on the seeds of the melilot (*Melilotus officinalis*).

---

COLEOPHORA PARIPENNELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are Scarborough and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case which lies flat on the leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May. It lives through the winter, from August and September.

It feeds on the sloe, nut, bramble, birch, etc.



## COLEOPHORA FUSCOCUPRELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this at present to be considered rare species are in the counties of Kent and Sussex, so I am informed by Mr. T. H. Stainton, of Mountsfield, near Lewisham, to whom I am greatly indebted for repeated information on various occasions. He will be worthy the name of a "Man of Kent," and not a mere "Man of Kent," who shall furnish us with the exact places of its capture, dates, etc.

---

 COLEOPHORA WOCKEELLA.
*Plate CXVIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Canterbury, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are in woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dark brown case, slightly curved at the end.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and on to the beginning of June.

It feeds on the wood betony (*Betonica officinalis*), the woundwort (*Stachys hirta*), and the pilewort (*Ranunculus ficaria*).

## COLEOPHORA OCHREELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are at Riddlesdown near Bristol, Alkham, Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a large yellowish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the dwarf sunflower (*Helianthemum vulgare*), and the cinquefoil (*Potentilla argentea*).

---

## COLEOPHORA BINOTAPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in July and August, or two years after the larva has been feeding.

---

## COLEOPHORA LIXELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Mickleham, Sanderstead, Bristol, Alkham, Castle Eden Dene.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

It feeds on the annual meadow grass (*Poa annua*), the soft meadow grass (*Holcus lanatus*), and the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*).

---

COLEOPHORA VIBICELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 13

Localities for this species are the Trench Wood near Worcester, Lewes.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the beginning of June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a shining black case.

It feeds on the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

---

COLEOPHORA CONSPICUELLA.

Plate CXVIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are in a hilly field at Headley Lane, near Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August—July 12.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a somewhat flattened brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the black knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the greater knapweed (*Centaurea scabiosa*).

## COLEOPHORA PYRRHULIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Huddersfield, Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Wimbledon Common, Manchester, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a slender shining black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is till May from October.

It feeds on the heath (*Erica cinerea*), and the ling (*Calluna vulgaris*).

## COLEOPHORA ALBICOSTELLÆ.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the furze (*Ulex Europæus*).





## COLEOPHORA VULNERARIELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are near Deal.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

## COLEOPHORA ANATIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a black case which stands upright on a leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the sloe and other trees.

---

## COLEOPHORA PALLIATELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Dulwich Wood, Pembury, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brownish black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hair grass (*Aira cæspitosa*), the sallow and the oak.

---

COLEOPHORA IBIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXVIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Bristol, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a blackish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the birch.

---

COLEOPHORA ARDEÆPENNELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Dulwich Wood and Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the oak.



## COLEOPHORA CURRUCIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Epping, Wimbledon Common, Tenterden, Kingsbury.

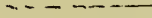
The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is in a brownish black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the sallow, etc.



## COLEOPHORA NIVEICOSTELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Manchester, Bristol, Guildford, Mickleham, Dartford Heath.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*).

## COLEOPHORA DISCORDELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Dublin, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rather curved brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October and November to May.

It feeds on the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

## COLEOPHORA GENISTÆCOLELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Dartford Heath, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wanstead, Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Woking Common, Reigate.

The situations where it is found are commons and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 5.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a yellowish white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the needle greenweed (*Genista anglica*).

## COLEOPHORA SATURATELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Wanstead, Lewes, Hampstead, Charlton.

The situations where it is found are among broom plants.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July; the moth apparently does not appear till the following year.

It feeds on the broom (*Spartium scoparium*).

## COLEOPHORA ONOSMELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Alkham, Birkenhead, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is in a thickish greyish white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the vipers' bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), also on the stone bugloss (*Onosma echiioides*), and the alkanet (*Anchusa sempervirens*).

## COLEOPHORA INFLATELLA

## Plate CXIX. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Mickleham, Loudwater, Guildford.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on or in the seed vessels of the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*).

---

## COLEOPHORA THERINELLA

## Plate CXIX. Figure 9.

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 25.

The caterpillar is in a long whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the thistle.

## COLEOPHORA TROGLODYTELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Alkham, Cambridge, Tenterden, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long, nearly straight case, of a dull yellowish colour, with a brown patch above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the common hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), and the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

---

## COLEOPHORA ALBICANS.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are on Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the flower-heads of the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

## COLEOPHORA LINEOLELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Kingsbury, Market Harborough, Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a flattish greyish-white case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May.

It feeds on the black horehound (*Ballota nigra*), and the hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*).

## COLEOPHORA MURIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are flowery meadows.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is in a dull whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the seeds of the common wood hairy rush (*Luzula pilosa*).







## COLEOPHORA SQUAMOSELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Headley Lane near Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in August—August 10, August 18.

---

## COLEOPHORA CÆSPITITIELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from September to May.

It feeds on the seeds of the rush.

---

## COLEOPHORA TENGSTROMELLA.

*Plate CXIX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this very common species are various throughout the country, such as York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is in a short whitish grey case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the goose-foot (*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*), and the orache (*Atriplex patula*).

---

COLEOPHORA SALINELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Seafood near Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the orache (*Atriplex patula*).

---

COLEOPHORA CACUMINATELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are in the Fens near Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

COLEOPHORA ARGENTULELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Kingsbury, Croydon, Dawlish.

The situations where it is found are among the yarrow, where that plant grows.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rather short whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from the autumn, September and October, and through the winter.

It feeds on the seeds of the yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*).

---

COLEOPHORA VIRGAUREELLA.

Plate CXIX. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough, Exeter, Bideford, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a small brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

## COLEOPHORA HEMEROBIELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Putney, Hammersmith.

The situations where it is found are orchards.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long straight dark brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the leaves of the pear, the plum, and the cherry.

---

## COLEOPHORA JUNCICOLELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, West Wickham, Kilmun, Manchester, Folkestone.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 5.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short case made of the leaves of the heather.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the heath (*Calluna vulgaris*).

## COLEOPHORA LARICELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among larch trees.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn and spring—from September to April.

It feeds on the larch.

## COLEOPHORA ALBITARCELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Headley Lane, Lewisham, Tenterden, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among ground ivy.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a slightly curved blackish brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from November to April and May—May 27.

It feeds on the ground ivy, and the marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*).

## COLEOPHORA NIGRICELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 5.*

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Cambridge, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brown black case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, the pear, and the sloe.

---

## COLEOPHORA FUSCEDINELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Manchester, Pembury, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among elms and alders.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a brownish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the elm and the alder, etc.

## COLEOPHORA ORBITELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Bowdon in Cheshire,  
West Wickham, Manchester, Lewisham, Isle of Arran.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—June 29.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## COLEOPHORA BICOLORELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Hackney and Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the elm? and the alder?

---

## COLEOPHORA GRYPHIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough,  
Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury,  
Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among roses.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish grey  
case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
April and May.

It feeds on the rose.

## COLEOPHORA SICCIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Tenterden, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case formed of a withered leaf.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the hawthorn, the apple, and the birch.

---

## COLEOPHORA VITISELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are "the Brushes" near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a rough case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and continues through the winter till April—April 16.

It feeds on the cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*).







## COLEOPHORA VIMINETELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Manchester, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are among willows and osiers.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a case which is dull yellowish grey in front and dark brown at the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from October to May, feeding through the winter.

It feeds on the willow and the osier.

---

## COLEOPHORA WILKINSONELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September, October and November.

It feeds on the birch.

---

## COLEOPHORA OLIVACEELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are between Breckenridge and West Wickham, also near Chesterfield.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

---

COLEOPHORA SOLITARIELLA

Plate CXX. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Headley Lane, Lewisham, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a whitish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from November to May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the greater stitch-wort (*Stellaria holostea*).

---

COLEOPHORA LUTIPENNELLA

Plate CXX. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a dull yellowish case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak and the birch.

## COLEOPHORA BADIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Hackney, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a short smooth case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—May 27.

It feeds on the elm and the ash.

---

## COLEOPHORA LIMOSIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Sutton, Burford Bridge, Abbey Wood, Lewisham, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are woods, lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is enclosed in a long case with jagged edges.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May—May 27; also in July and August—August 23.

It feeds on the elm and the alder.

---

## COLEOPHORA CHALCOGRAMMELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is in a dull orange brown case.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the field chickweed (*Cerastium arvense*).

---

COLEOPHORA ARTEMISIELLA.

*Plate CXX. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Darlington, Middlesborough, and Stockton-on-Tees.

The perfect insect appears in June, and at the end of August till late in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*).

The chrysalis is placed in a long grey case.

---

ELACHISTIDÆ.

BEDELLIA SOMNULENTILLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Greenhithe, Bideford, Manchester, Lewisham, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in August and October.

The caterpillar is pale green with a tinge of purple, and a row of purple spots on each side of the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the beginning of August and middle of October—October 2.

It feeds on the small bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

---

STATHMOPODA PEDELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are the banks of the Ravensbourne at Lewisham, and West End, Hampstead, as also at Brandon in Suffolk.

The situations where it is found are among alders.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale grey, with a slightly darker band across the middle of each segment, the second of which has a brown plate; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September—September 28.

It feeds on the seeds of the alder.

---

COSMOPTERYX DRURELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 3.*

Localities for this most beautiful species are Brighton, Hackney, Lewisham, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are in hop grounds.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish with a crimson line along the back, and another of the same colour on each side of it; the second segment brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the hop.

COSMOPTERYX ORICHALCIELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are in the New Forest and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

COSMOPTERYX LIENIGIELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 5.*

Localities for this also very elegant species are the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

BATRACHEDRA PRÆANGUSTELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Manchester, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol.



The situations where it is found are on the stems of willows and poplars.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is whitish on the back and sides, with a broad brownish grey line on each side, below the back, and white dots within grey rings at its lower edge, the second segment with a black plate across it; the head brown, black behind.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June—June 19.

It feeds on the poplar and the willow.

The chrysalis is found on the trunk of the willow and the poplar.

---

BATRACHEDRA PINICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Weybridge, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees, in woods and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

OINOPHILA V—FLAVELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, and London.

The situations where it is found are wine cellars and wine vaults.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, with a brownish line along the back; the head pale reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on different species of fungus and also on cork.

CHAULIODUS INSECURELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Stoa's Nest, near Croydon.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July, and beginning of August.

CHAULIODUS ILLIGERELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Worcester, Cardiff, Hastings, and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are moist places in woods and fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a darker line of the same along the back.





The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of May.

It feeds on the gout-weed (*Ægopodium podagraria*).

CHAULIODUS CHÆROPHYILLELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 11.

Localities for this species are York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Scarborough, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Lewes, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hedges.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and October, and it lasts through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is greenish white with a whitish line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the end of June and beginning of September.

It feeds on the beaked parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), the upright hedge parsley (*Torilis anthriscus*), the stone parsley (*Sison amomum*), the common cow parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*), and the wild angelica (*Angelica sylvestris*).

LAVERNA PALUDICOLELLA

Plate CXXI. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Deal, the Cambridge-shire Fens, Fulham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 28.

The caterpillar is brown, delicately marbled with whitish, the second segment blackest in front ; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February and March.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

---

LAVERNA LACTEELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Bristol, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

---

LAVERNA MISCELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Alkham, Bristol, Darlington, on the chalk Downs in the south of England.

The perfect insect appears in May and June, and in August.

The caterpillar is reddish marbled with whitish, the second segment blackish ; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April, and in July.

It feeds on the common sun cistus (*Helianthemum vulgare*).

---

LAVERNA CONTURBATELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Boxhill, Preston.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the rose-bay willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*).

---

LAVERNA RASCHKIELLA.

Plate CXXI. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Boxhill.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 22, and in August, two broods.

The caterpillar is deep yellow, almost orange on the sides, with a green line along the back; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and July.

It feeds on the rose-bay willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*).

LAVERNA STEPHENSIELLA

Plate CXXI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are in Hainault Forest.  
The situations where it is found are among old haw-horn bushes.  
The perfect insect appears in August.

---

LAVERNA EPILOBIELLA

Plate CXXI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Tenterden, Kingsbury, Cambridge.  
The perfect insect appears in August, also in May, after living through the winter.  
The caterpillar is pale yellowish white.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.  
It feeds on the tops of the willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

---

LAVERNA OCHRACEELLA

Plate CXXI. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Darlington.  
The situations where it is found are moist places.  
The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.



The caterpillar is pale dull yellowish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the stems and roots of the great hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

---

LAVERNA PHRAGMITELLA.

*Plate CXXI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Renworth in Norfolk, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are marshy places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a brownish line along the back, and paler lines of the same colour below it, and on the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the heads of the reed mace (*Typha latifolia*).

---

LAVERNA DECORELLA

*Plate CXXII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Haslemere, Bristol, Kingsbury, Pembury, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are houses and out-houses.

The perfect insect appears in August and September—August 28. It lives through the winter till April.

It feeds on the great hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), the alpine willow-herb (*Epilobium alpinum*), the small-flowered hairy willow-herb (*Epilobium parviflorum*), the broad smooth-leaved willow-herb (*Epilobium montanum*), and the narrow-leaved marsh willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*).

LAVERNA SUBBISTRIGELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Worthing, Chudleigh, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

LAVERNA HELLERELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Brighton, Market Harborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are among whitethorn and apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September, and in February and March.

It feeds on the shoots of the apple tree and the berries of the hawthorn.

---

LAVERNA RHAMNIELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Box Hill, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among buckthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish, the line along the back rather darker, the second segment with a cross black plate; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).

---

CHRYSOCLISTA LINNEELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, Falmouth, Black Park, and near London.

The situations where it is found are the London Parks, etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and then on to April.

It feeds under the bark of the lime tree.

---

CHRYSOCLISTA BIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are at Leith Hill and Black Park.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and in July.

H. T. Stainton, Esq. has kindly furnished the specimen of this species from which the figure on the plate has been taken.

---

CHRYSOCLISTA SCHRANKELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 7.*

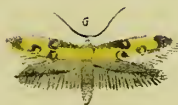
Localities for this species are Scarborough, Renfrew, Fochabers, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is greyish green, the second segment black above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and July.





It feeds on the whitethorn; also on the chickweed-leaved willow-herb (*Epilobium alsinifolium*).

The chrysalis is found in a hole in the stem of the first-named tree?

---

#### CHRYSOCLISTA FLAVICAPITELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Looe, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Kingsbury, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

---

#### HELIODINES ROESSELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species were formerly near London.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, with a darker line along the back, the second segment with two black spots above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the orache (*Atriplex patula*), and the goose-foot (*Chenopodium viride*).

## ANYBIA LANGIELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Linton, Bideford, Exeter.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, with a dark green line along the back.

It feeds on the Enchanter's nightshade (*Cirsæa lutetiana*).

---

## ASYCHNA PROFUGELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Woodlands Mann, Kemsing, Kent.

The perfect insect appears in July.

This species flies in the sunshine.

---

## ASYCHNA MODESTELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Cambridge, York, Pembury, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May.



## ASYCHNA ÆRATELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Ripley in Surrey, Pembury, Reigate, Dartford.

The situations where it is found are among flowers on the borders of cornfields.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellow, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and till April and May.

It feeds on the galls on the knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

## ASYCHNA TERMINELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this beautiful species are Scarborough, Ticehurst, Bristol, West Wickham Wood, Manchester, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are among alders in moist places, woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, near the end of the month, also in July—June 15.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment yellowish brown; the head also yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the Enchanter's nightshade (*Cirsæa lutetiana*)

---

#### CHRYSOCORIS FÊSTALIELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Bideford, Looe, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May, at the end of June, in July, and at the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the spots shining.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the leaves of the raspberry and the bramble.

---

#### ANTISPILA PFEIFFERELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Lewisham, Pembury, Kingsbury, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is pale greyish green, the second segment pale brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

---

ANTISPILA TREITSCHKIELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Lewisham, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greyish white, the second segment black, the other segments each with a black spot underneath; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from July and August to October.

It feeds on the dogwood.

---

STEPHENSIA BRUNNICHELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Darenth Wood, and in a hilly field near Headley Lane, Sanderstead, Darlington, Bristol, Box Hill.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with a dark green line along the back, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, July, and August.

It feeds on the wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*).

---

ELACHISTA GLEICHENELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Beckenham, Mickleham, Bristol, Sanderstead, Dartford Heath, Norwich, Pembury, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are Fens and grassy places near furze bushes, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a faint tinge of purple.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the common carex (*Carex paludosa*), and the other species of the genus

---

ELACHISTA MAGNIFICELLA.

*Plate CXXII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Brislington, Bristol, Beccles, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of July and beginning of August.

The caterpillar is yellowish, with a dark line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May, and to the end of June.

It feeds on the leaves of the common wood hairy rush (*Luzula pilosa*).

---

ELACHISTA APICIPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, York, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are mosses and bogs.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

ELACHISTA ALBIFRONTELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Pembury.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale whitish yellow, duller on the back, the second segment dotted with brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and the beginning of May.

It feeds on the upper part of the leaves of various species of grass, the *Holcus mollis*, *Aira cæspitosa*, etc.

---

ELACHISTA HOLDENELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with a figure of this rare species, from the collection of Mr. R. S. Edleston.

---

ELACHISTA ATRICOMELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Manchester, Pembury, Kingsbury, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington, and near London.

The situations where it is found are hedges, and on palings.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head lighter brown.







The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).

---

ELACHISTA LUTICOMELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 5.

Localities for this common species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and beginning of July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).

---

ELACHISTA FLAVICOMELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are at Howth, near Dublin.

The situations where it is found are wild grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 15.

## ELACHISTA POELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Greenwich Marshes, Southend, Lewisham, Hackney, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are about marshes and ponds.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is pale whitish yellow, with a greenish grey line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, and at the end of July and in August.

It feeds on the reed meadow grass (*Poa aquatica*).

## ELACHISTA KILMUNELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester, Fochabers, and Kilmun.

The situations where it is found are bogs and mosses.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the common carex (*Carex paludosa*).

It flies in the afternoon.

## ELACHISTA ALPINELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are near Saddleworth, Yorkshire, and near Manchester.

The situations where it is found are the moors.

The perfect insect appears in August.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has favoured me with highly finished drawings of this species, from a specimen in the collection of Mr. R. S. Edelston.

---

## ELACHISTA CINEREOPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Croydon, Sanderstead Downs, Durdham Downs near Bristol, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and the beginning of June.

The caterpillar is yellowish, paler on the upper part, and spotted with red on each side of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the glaucous heath carex (*Carex glauca*).

## ELACHISTA TRAPEZIELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Middlesborough, West Wickham Wood, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey with a faint reddish tinge, sometimes spotted with red; the head black.

It feeds on the leaves of the common wood hairy rush (*Luzula pilosa*).

## ELACHISTA STABIELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Headley Lane near Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are hedges, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

## ELACHISTA GREGSONELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this "little gem" of a species are Church Road, Stanley, Liverpool, where Miss Elizabeth Katherine Gregson first discovered it in 1851 or 1852.

The situations where it is found are hedge banks, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May, June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish or greyish yellow with two black spots on the second segment; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and the beginning of April.

It feeds on the meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*).

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has again placed me in his debt for a beautiful drawing of the above.

---

ELACHISTA NIGRELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, York, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*), etc.

---

ELACHISTA SUBNIGRELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Kingsbury, Bristol, and on the old tram-road near Croydon, Sanderstead, Mickleham, and Guildford.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and beginning of June, and in August.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July.

It feeds on the upright perennial brome-grass (*Bromus erectus*).

The chrysalis is found on the upper side of the leaf near to the stem.

ELACHISTA ELEGANTELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are at Chat Moss near Manchester and Liverpool.

The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has obliged me with the drawing from which the plate is taken, from a specimen in the collection of R. S. Edelston, Esq.

ELACHISTA PERPLEXELLA.

Plate CXXIII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Edinburgh, Beckenham, West Wickham Wood, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and July—May 25.

The caterpillar is whitish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the leaves of the hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*).

---

ELACHISTA HUMILIELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, West Wickham Wood, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May.

---

ELACHISTA CONSORTELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, and Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh.

The perfect insect appears in March, June, and July.

---

ELACHISTA BEDELLELLA.

*Plate CXXIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Lewes, Box Hill, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are chalky and limestone districts.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greyish green, or reddish green, the second segment with two brownish spots ; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, May, and July

It feeds on the tips of the leaves of the narrow-leaved oat-grass (*Avena pratensis*).

ELACHISTA SUBOBSURELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 1.

Localities for this abundant species are Lewes, etc., etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and in August.

It feeds on the creeping soft grass (*Holcus mollis*).

ELACHISTA ZONARIELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Renfrew, Fochabers, Stockton-on-Tees, Bristol, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The caterpillar is dull grey green, the second segment with two brown blots ; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*).







## ELACHISTA GANGABELLA

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Beckenham, and other places near London, Dover, Bristol, Headley Lane, Dartford Heath.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey green, the second segment with two longer pale brown blots; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and November.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), and the creeping soft-grass (*Holcus mollis*).

---

## ELACHISTA TÆNIATELLA

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesborough, West Wickham Wood, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

The caterpillar is dark grey with numerous small dark specks, the second segment pale tawny; the head pale tawny.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November, and it hibernates through the winter till the beginning of the next year.

It feeds on the (*Arrhenatherum avenaceum*) and the slender false brome-grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*).

---

ELACHISTA CINGILELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are near Chesterfield and other places in the North of England.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

ELACHISTA OBLIQUELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are or were near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

C. S. Gregson, Esq., has kindly sent me the drawings from which the figure on the plate is taken, in the collection of R. S. Edelston, Esq.

## ELACHISTA MEGERLELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Dublin, Pembury, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Alkham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey, the second segment with two dark brown blots on the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March, April, and May.

It feeds on the slender false brome-grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), and the soft brome-grass (*Bromus mollis*).

---

## ELACHISTA ADSCITELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Stockton, Chesterfield, Bristol, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish green, more or less tinged with grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the blue moor-grass (*Sesleria cærulea*), and the hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*).

## ELACHISTA CERUSSELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this widely distributed species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Manchester, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are in marshy grounds.

The perfect insect appears in May and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is of a pale primrose yellow colour, the second segment with two pale brown spots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the reed (*Arundo phragmites*).

---

## ELACHISTA RHYNCOSPORELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Haldon near Dawlish, Market Harborough, the New Forest, Manchester, the Cambridgeshire Fens, Pembury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are moors, fens, bogs, mosses, and waste places.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, inclining to yellow on the fore part; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), and the tops of the leaves of the spike rush (*Eleocharis caespitosa*), and the common carex (*Carex paludosa*).

---

ELACHISTA PALUSTRELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 11.

Localities for this very rare species are the Fens, and Ranworth.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 1.

---

ELACHISTA CARINISELLA.

Plate CXXIV. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are Ranworth, Beccles.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, June, and July.

It feeds on the greater panicled carex (*Carex paniculosa*), and the lesser common carex (*Carex paludosa*).

To C. S. Gregson, Esq., I am indebted for the drawing from which the engraving is taken, and to R. S. Edelston, Esq. for the moth from which it was made.

## ELACHISTA ELEOCHARIELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Kilmun, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among rushes.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in July.

The caterpillar is dull grey, the second segment pale yellowish with two brown spots; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the cotton-grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*), and the sedge (*Carex riparia*).

## ELACHISTA BIATOMELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Box Hill, Sanderstead, Durdham Downs near Bristol, Cambridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and June, July, and again in August.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour, the second segment with two pale brown marks above; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the glaucous heath sedge (*Carex glauca*).



## ELACHISTA SERRICORNELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are near Edinburgh, Pembury, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## ELACHISTA TRIATOMELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Sanderstead, Mickleham, Cambridge, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among grass in chalky places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a dull greenish yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the fescue-grass (*Festuca duriuscula*).

---

## ELACHISTA DISPUNCTELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Howth, near Dublin, the Lizard Point, St. Vincent's Rocks, Durdham Downs near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and July—June 26.

## ELACHISTA POLLINARIELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Lewes, Sanderstead, Darlington, Mickleham, and Durdham Downs near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish grey, the second segment with two blackish brown marks; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the slender false brome-grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*).

---

## ELACHISTA RUFOCINERELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this abundant species are Brighton, Market Harborough, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are "hedges and ditches."

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellow, with a dark greenish grey line along the back, the second segment with two brownish marks; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the winter months, and to January, February, and March.

It feeds on the creeping soft grass (*Holcus mollis*), and other grasses.

## ELACHISTA SUBOCHRELLA.

*Plate CXXIV. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Worthing, Mickleham, Lewes, West Wickham, Pembury, Bristol, Alkham, Preston, and the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

## ELACHISTA CYGNIPENNELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Looe, Market Harborough, Sanderstead, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June, and July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is dull greenish grey with a whitish line along the back; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the rough cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), and various species of grass.

## TISCHERIA COMPLANELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 2.*

Localities for this very common species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Kingsbury, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale yellow; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn, in August and September.

It feeds on the oak.

---

## TISCHERIA EMYELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among brambles.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish, the second segment with two blackish marks above.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the autumn and winter, namely, from November to March, and on to June.

It feeds on the bramble.

## TISCHERIA ANGUSTICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are near Sheffield and Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black above; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the leaves of the rose.

---

## TISCHERIA DODONÆELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Abbey Wood, and West Wickham Wood, near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellow; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the oak.

## LITHOCOLLETIDÆ.

## LITHOCOLLETIS ROBORELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Doncaster, Lewes, York, Scarborough, Leatherhead, Huddersfield, Bristol, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

## LITHOCOLLETIS HORTELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Worthing, Guildford, Bristol, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaf.

## LITHOCOLLETIS AMYOTELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Bristol, Keswick, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS LANTANELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Mickleham, Teignmouth, Pembury, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is, viz : one batch, through the winter to the spring—another from July to September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the oak, and the mealy Guelder rose (*Viburnum lantana*).

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS TRIGUTTELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in May.

## LITHOCOLLETIS QUINQUEGUTTELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Liverpool.

The situations where it is found are among willows and on sandhills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the dwarf willow.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS IRRADIELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Beckenham, Dublin, Renfrew.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August—May 7.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak.



## LITHOCOLLETIS BREMIELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bexley, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect, which is double-brooded, appears in October—October 1, 15, also in February, March, and April. February 24.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September—September 28, 30.

It feeds on the bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*); also on the bitter vetch (*Orobis tuberosus*), on the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS LAUTELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Bristol, Pembury, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaves.

## LITHOCOLLETIS VACCINIELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Harrogate, Scarborough, Fochabers, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July.

It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*).

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS COAVELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, Addington Road.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and August, also in January—January 11.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

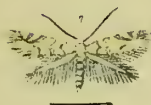
It feeds on the birch, on the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS POMIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.





The situations where it is found are among white-thorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the white-thorn, and the apple?

LITHOCOLLETIS CORYLELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 18.*

Localities for this abundant species are Manchester, York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Darlington, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Birkenhead, Bristol, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among nut trees.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the leaf of the nut, the upper side.

LITHOCOLLETIS SPINICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
July and September.  
It feeds on the sloe, the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS FAGINELLA.

*Plate CXXV. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Market  
Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester,  
Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
July and September.  
It feeds on the beech, the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS TORMINELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Exeter,  
Bristol, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
July and September.  
It feeds on the under side of the leaves of the (*Sorbus*  
*torminalis*) and the morella cherry tree.

## LITHOCOLLETIS SALICICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Lewisham, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the willow, under the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS VIMINETELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Market Harborough, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among osiers.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the osier, on the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS CARPINICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Pembury, Wanstead, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the upper side of the leaf of the hornbeam.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS ULMIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 5.*

Localities for this plentiful species are York, Lewes, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the birch, the under side of the leaf.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS SINICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Pembury, Huddersfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the willow, on the under side of the leaf.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS QUERCIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this abundant species are Tenterden, York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the oak.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS MESSANIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Tenterden, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among oaks, etc.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, July, August, September, and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October, and in the winter and spring to April.

It feeds on the evergreen oak, the oak, the hornbeam chestnut, etc.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS CORYLIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, in the upper side of the leaf.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS CALEDONIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Torwood, Manchester, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are among oaks and honeysuckle.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn, in the upper side of the leaf.

## LITHOCOLLETIS VIMINIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Dawlish, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, on the banks of the river Bollin, near Bowdon? and in the neighbourhood of London.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the osier and the willow, on the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS SORBIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS SCOPARIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Forest Hill, Dartford, Heath, Airthrey, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among broom, on heaths, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the broom.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS ULICICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darlington, Bristol, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June, and in July.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS ALNIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this abundant species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder, on the under side of the leaf.

The chrysalis is dull yellowish.





## LITHOCOLLETIS JUNONIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 16.*

The perfect insect appears in June.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS HEEGERIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Tenterden, Pembury, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, in the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS CRAMERELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 18.*

Localities for this very abundant species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the oak, on the under side of the leaf.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS TENELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Market Harborough, Wanstead, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the leaf of the hornbeam, the under side.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS ACERIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Camberwell, Lewisham, Market Harborough, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the maple, the under side of the leaf.



## LITHOCOLLETIS EMBERIZÆPENELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, York, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the honey-suckle.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS FROLICHIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Stockton, Tenterden, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder, the under side of the leaf.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS DUNNINGIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Pembury, York.

The situations where it is found are near oaks and nut bushes.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS NICELLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Hackney, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the nut.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS STETTINELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are between Sydenham and Beckenham, York, Scarborough, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the alder, the upper side of the leaf.

## LITHOCOLLETIS KLEMANELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are in the "Lake district," Delamere Forest, etc.

The situations where it is found are among alders.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the alder.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS SCHREBERELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this excessively abundant species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the elm, on the under side of the leaf.

The chrysalis is of a bluish green colour.

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS TRISTRIGELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are near Lewes.

The situations where it is found are among elms.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the elm, on the under side of the leaf.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS TRIFASCIELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 9.

Localities for this generally common species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, July, August, September, and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, July, etc.

It feeds on the under side of the leaf of the honeysuckle.

---

LITHOCOLLETIS SCABIOSÆCOLELLA.

Plate CXXVII. Figure 10.

Localities for this species are at Headley Lane, and on the old tram-road beyond Croydon, also at Sanderstead and Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and end of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of July and beginning of August, and the winter to April.

It feeds on the small scabious (*Scabiosa columbariella*), on the side of the leaves.

## LITHOCOLLETIS INSIGNITELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and beginning of June, and in July—July 28.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and a second brood in September and October, which lives through the winter.

It feeds on the clover, the bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), and the rest-harrow (*Ononis spinosa*).

---

## LITHOCOLLETIS COMPARELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Lee and other places near London, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are among white poplars.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the white poplar (*Populus alba*), and the Lombardy poplar, on the under side of the leaf.

## LYONETIDÆ.

## LYONETIA CLERCKELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Pembury, Manchester, Kingsbury, Darlington, Bristol, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are among apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and August, and individually live through the winter.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds on the apple, cherry, etc.

---

## LYONETIA PADIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are in Whittlebury Forest, Stony Stratford.

The situations where it is found are among maples, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, and October.







The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the sloe or blackthorn, birch, etc.

The chrysalis is suspended by a thread.

PHYLLOCNISTIS SUFFUSELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Castle Rising in Norfolk, Mickleham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among poplars.

The perfect insect appears in July and September, some specimens lasting through the winter till April.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, August, and September.

It feeds on the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

PHYLLOCNISTIS SALIGNELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 16*

Localities for this species are Castle Rising, Pembury, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in July and September, and some live through the winter to April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, August, and September.

It feeds on the willow, principally the (*Salix ligna*), on the under side of the leaf.

---

CEMIOSTOMA SPARTIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Kingsbury, York, Darlington, Cambridge, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among broom.

The perfect insect appears from the middle of June to the end of July.

The caterpillar is greenish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds under the bark of the broom.

---

CEMIOSTOMA LABURNELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Cambridge, Kingsbury, Manchester, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among laburnums.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the leaves of the laburnum.

---

CEMIOSTOMA SCITELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this most beautiful species are York, Scarborough, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bristol, Manchester, Darlington, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale greenish white, the second segment black above; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds in the leaves of the hawthorn, the apple, and the pear.

---

CEMIOSTOMA LATHYRIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Teignmouth.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the meadow vetchling (*Lathyrus sylvestris*).

---

CEMIOSTOMA WAILESELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool, Mottram, Penbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*).

---

CEMIOSTOMA LOTELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Shaldon near Teignmouth? Bournemouth.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, the second segment yellowish brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the leaves of the greater bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus major*), also on the vetchling (*Lathyrus sylvestris*).

## CEMIOSTOMA OROBIELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The caterpillar feeds on the bitter vetch (*Orobis tuberosus*).

I am obliged to Mr. Hind, of York, for this information.

---

## OPOSTEGA SALACIELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are at Dartford Heath, Guildford, and Manchester.

The situations where it is found are among grass.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

---

## OPOSTEGA AURITELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are on Salwick Moss, and in the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

I am greatly obliged to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for information about this species as well as many others.

## OPOSTEGA CREPUSCULELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are Southend, York, Scarborough, Manchester, Cambridge, Bristol, Alkham, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are marshy places. The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August. The moth flies in the afternoon as well as at dark.

---

## OPOSTEGA SPATULELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are near Southend, Essex.

---

## BUCCULATRIX AURIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green dotted with whitish, the second segment spotted with black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and July.

It feeds on the leaves of the ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*).

## BUCCULATRIX CIDARIELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Reigate, Pembury, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, dotted with white, the fore segment orange; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the leaves of the alder.

## BUCCULATRIX ULMELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The caterpillar is pale olive grey, dotted with whitish, the second segment bluish grey, dotted with black; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

## BUCCULATRIX CRATÆGIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this abundant species are Lewisham, York, Scarborough, Lewes, Pembury, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull green, dotted with yellowish; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

---

## BUCCULATRIX DEMARYELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, West Wickham Wood, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are woods, among nut bushes.

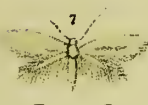
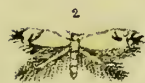
The perfect insect appears in the end of May, and beginning of June.

The caterpillar is dull dark green, dotted with white; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the birch.







## BUCCULATRIX MARITIMELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, St. Osyth, and on the banks of the Taw, below Barnstaple, and in the Isle of Sheppy, also Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southend, and Gravesend.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes.

The perfect insect appears early in July and in August. It is double brooded.

The caterpillar is pale greyish green, dotted with whitish, the second segment yellowish grey, dotted with blackish; the head yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the starwort (*Aster tripolium*).

## BUCCULATRIX BOYERELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Pembury, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish, with a dark green, almost blackish green, line on either side of the back; the spots small and grey; the head pale brown; some of the segments, especially the eighth, tinged with grey on the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the elm.

---

BUCCULATRIX FRANGULELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Tenterden, Pembury, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among buckthorn.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).

---

BUCCULATRIX ARTEMISIELLA.

Plate CXXVIII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Deal, Delamere Forest, Folkestone? Bromborough Pool, etc.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes and where alders grow.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the field southernwood (*Artemisia campestris*), and the yarrow (*Achillæa millefolium*).

## BUCCULATRIX HIPPOCASTANELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Llangollen, Leigh Wood near Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is dull whitish yellow with a tinge of reddish in front; the head pale whitish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the lime, the horse chestnut, the birch, and the elder.

---

## BUCCULATRIX CRISTATELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Sanderstead, Bristol, and on the old tram-road near Croydon.

The perfect insect appears at the beginning of June and of August.

The caterpillar is pale greenish dotted with whitish, the second segment yellowish dotted with brown; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and July.

It feeds on the yarrow (*Achillæa millefolium*).

## NEPTICULIDÆ.

## NEPTICULA ATRICAPITELLA.

*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewis, Lewisham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are the trunks of oak trees and in fences in hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August, but then less plentifully.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the oak.

I have to thank Mr. Robert Hind, of York, for much valuable aid with some of the following species.

---

NEPTICULA RUFICAPITELLA.*Plate CXXVIII. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of oak trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October.

It feeds on the oak.

## NEPTICULA MINUSCULELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are near "Bristol, and Exeter," Cheshunt, Loudwater, etc.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of pear trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and August.

It feeds on the pear.

## NEPTICULA AUCUPARIELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

## NEPTICULA ANOMALELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 3.*

Localities for this abundant species are York, Scarborough, Lewisham, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the rose.

## NEPTICULA PERPYGMÆELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington.

The situations where it is found are hawthorn hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and August??

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and the three following months.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

## NEPTICULA POMELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May and in August.

The caterpillar is orange coloured.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and again in October and November.

It feeds on the leaves of the apple tree.



## NEPTICULA OXYANTHÆCOLELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this very common species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is bright green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

---

## NEPTICULA VISCEELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this extremely abundant species are Bristol, Darlington, Lewisham, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May?

The caterpillar is bright green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the elm.

---

## NEPTICULA TILIELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are near Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of lime trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the lime.

#### NEPTICULA CATHARTICELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May? and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).

#### NEPTICULA SEPTEMBRELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 10.*

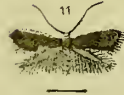
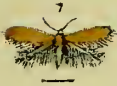
Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Darenth Wood, Market Harborough, West Wickham Wood, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May, August, September, and October—October 19.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the small upright St. John's wort (*Hypericum pulchrum*).





## NEPTICULA CRYPTELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Headley Lane, Manchester, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 23.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, and in September and October.

It feeds on the common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

---

## NEPTICULA WEAVERELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Rannoch, Scarborough, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and June.

It feeds on the leaves of the red whortle-berry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*).

---

## NEPTICULA INTIMELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are near Bristol, and Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among willows.

The perfect insect appears in June.

## NEPTICULA ULMIVORELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are at West Wickham, and Clapham Common near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and August—August 30.

It feeds on the elm.

---

## NEPTICULA HEADLEYELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, and in a hilly field near Headley Lane.

The perfect insect appears in June and the beginning of August—June 8—June 23.

---

## NEPTICULA COSTOSELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are near Eastham in Cheshire.

The perfect insect appears in May.

## NEPTICULA SUBBIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the oak.

## NEPTICULA ARGYROPEZELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Bristol, and near Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is of a yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

## NEPTICULA TRIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are York, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are on the stems of poplars.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the aspen and the poplar, of various species (*Populus nigra*), (*Populus pyramidalis*), etc.

The chrysalis is dark brown.

---

## NEPTICULA QUINQUELLA.

*Plate CXXIX. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham, Addington, Beckenham.

The situations where it is found are woods, on the trunks of oaks.

The perfect insect appears in June, the end of the month, and in July.

I am here again indebted to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the loan of the specimen from which the engraving of this moth is taken.



## NEPTICULA SERRICOPEZELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are on Dartford Heath, and near Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and November.

It feeds on, or rather in, like the other "miners," the leaves of the aspen (*Populus tremula*).

## NEPTICULA FLOSLACTELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Tenterden, Lewisham, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the nut and the hornbeam.

The chrysalis is of a whitish or pale yellowish colour.

## NEPTICULA SORBIELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are near Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the middle of May.

It feeds on the mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucupariella*).

---

## NEPTICULA SALICIVORELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 4.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the willow (*Salix alba*).

---

## NEPTICULA MYRTILLELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 5.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

---

NEPTICULA MICROTHERIELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species, which is the smallest moth known, are York, Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Bristol, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the nut and the hornbeam.

The chrysalis is of a pale buff colour.

---

NEPTICULA SUFFUSELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Llanferras.

The situations where it is found are flowery banks.

The perfect insect appears in May.

## NEPTICULA POTERIELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are at Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the salad burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*).

## NEPTICULA BETULICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, West Wickham Wood, Mickleham, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellow, with a green line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the birch.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has obligingly lent me the specimen to figure from, represented on the plate.





## NEPTICULA IGNOBILELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

---

## NEPTICULA ARGENTIPEDELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Manchester, Bristol, Dartford Heath.

The situations where it is found are among birch trees on heaths.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the birch.

## NEPTICULA ACETOSELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 12.

Localities for this species are the Isle of Wight and near Dublin.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

---

## NEPTICULA PLAGICOLELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 13.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

The chrysalis is rather flat.

---

## NEPTICULA PRUNETELLA.

Plate CXXX. Figure 14.

Localities for this species are Manchester, and Loudwater in Buckinghamshire.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.



The caterpillar is green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the sloe.

---

NEPTICULA CENTIFOLIELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are Cheshunt, and the Isle of Wight, etc.

The situations where it is found are on palings and the trunks of elms.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has very kindly lent me the specimen from which the figure on the plate is taken.

---

NEPTICULA CASTANELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are near Manchester?

I am indebted to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for a beautiful drawing of this species, and to R. S. Edelston, Esq., for allowing it to be taken from his specimen,

## NEPTICULA TITYRELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 17.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Box Hill.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September. and October.

It feeds on the beech.

---

## NEPTICULA MALELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 18.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the crab-apple.

The chrysalis is bright yellow.

---

## NEPTICULA ANGULIFASCIELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 13 to July 28.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October (and through the winter)?

It feeds on the bramble and the rose.

---

NEPTICULA MUNDELLA.

*Plate CXXX. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are near Hoylake.

The situations where it is found are on old walls.

The perfect insect appears in May.

It feeds on the Irish rose (*Rosa Hibernica*).

---

NEPTICULA ATRICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 1.*

Localities for this species are Manchester, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white, the second segment blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the crab-apple and the hawthorn.

## NEPTICULA ARCUOSELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 2.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, West Wickham, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is greenish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the strawberry-leaved cinquefoil (*Potentilla fragariastrum*).

## NEPTICULA GRATIOSELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 3.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are among hawthorn trees and hedges, and on palings.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

This moth flies in the sunshine.

## NEPTICULA MARGINICOLELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Wight, Beckenham, Darlington, Bristol, Manchester, Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are on the trunks of elm trees and palings.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, September, and October.

It feeds on the elm.

---

## NEPTICULA ALNETELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Reigate Heath, Beckenham, Darlington, Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is of a pale yellow colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October—October 15, 18, 22.

It feeds on the alder.

NEPTICULA GLUTINOSELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 6.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Darlington.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, August, and September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the alder.

---

NEPTICULA CONTINUELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 7.*

Localities for this species are Manchester, Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 26.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the birch.

---

NEPTICULA AURELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 8.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Market Harborough, Lewisham, Tenterden, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol, Birkenhead.







The perfect insect appears in May and August, and nearly throughout the year.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar, a "perennial," is from January to December.

It feeds on the bramble.

The chrysalis is curiously flattened with scalloped edges.

NEPTICULA LUTEELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Dartford Heath, on the fence, Manchester, Darlington, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are heaths, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and September.

It feeds on the birch.

NEPTICULA REGIELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are Dartford Heath, on the fence, and Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

## TRIFURCULA ATRIFRONTELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are near Lewisham.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in August.

I am extremely obliged to George Bedell, Esq., for a drawing of this very rare moth, viz.:—of the “head and front,” the “distinguishing feature” of it as a species.

## TRIFURCULA SQUAMATELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Bristol and Charlton.

The situations where it is found are among broom.

The perfect insect appears in August.

## TRIFURCULA IMMUNDELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Charlton, Dartford Heath, Darlington, Bristol, and Airthrey?

The situations where it is found are heaths, etc., among broom.

The perfect insect appears in July and the beginning of August.

## TRIFURCULA PULVEROSELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewisham, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among wild apple trees.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is of a yellowish colour.

It feeds on the leaves of the wild apple tree.

---

## BOHEMANNIA QUADRIMACULELLA.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 15.*

Localities for this species are near Scarborough and Lyndhurst in the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July—July 29.

---

## PTEROPHORIDÆ.

## AGDISTES BENNETIL.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 16.*

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Sheppy, on the Hill of Howth, and the coast of Essex.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the thrift (*Statice lemonium*).

---

PTEROPHORUS RHODODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Kingsbury, Lewisham, Tottenham, Colchester, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flowers of the rose.

---

PTEROPHORUS BERTRAMI.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are York, Llanferras, Brighton, Market Harborough, Middleton, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the yarrow (*Achillæa millefolium*), and the sneeze wort (*Achillæa ptarmica*)?

## PTEROPHORUS DICHRODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 19.*

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Warrington, Chudleigh.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—July 5.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is at the end of June and in July.

It feeds on the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

I am obliged to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for the loan of a specimen of the present species for the use of this work.

The drawing from which the engraving has been made, has been obligingly forwarded to me for the use of this work by C. S. Gregson, Esq., as have also drawings or specimens of the whole of the genus. I am placed under very deep obligations to him for unvarying kindness and assistance in every possible way.

---

## PTEROPHORUS ISODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 20.*

Localities for this species are Orkney, Killarney, and Teignmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds in the stems of the ragwort (*Senecio nemorensis*), etc.

---

PTEROPHORUS GONODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 21.*

Localities for this very common species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

---

PTEROPHORUS ZETTERSTEDTII.

*Plate CXXXI. Figure 22.*

Localities for this species are at Lynmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the ragwort (*Senecio nemorensis*).

## PTEROPHORUS ACANTHODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXI. Figure 23.

Localities for this species are York, Rhyll, Rannoch, Brighton, Plymouth, Haslemere, Herne Bay, Alkham, Bristol, Pembury, Cambridge, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in May, July, August, and to September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*), the *Ononis spinosa*, the *Stachys speciosa*, and the wild geranium (*Geranium pratense*).

---

PTEROPHORUS COSMODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Market Harborough, Haslemere, Jackson's Wood near Claughton in Cheshire, Gloddaeth Wood near Llandudno, Farnham, Pembury, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds on the columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*), the wild geranium (*Geranium pratense*), and the flowers of the dead nettle (*Urtica dioica*).

## PTEROPHORUS PARVIDACTYLUS.

## Plate CXXXII. Figure 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lewes, Llanferras, Mickleham, Charlton, Pembury, Bristol, Alkham, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the hawk-weed (*Hieracium pilosella*).

## PTEROPHORUS LÆTUS.

## Plate CXXXII. Figure 3.

Localities for this species are Thetford, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

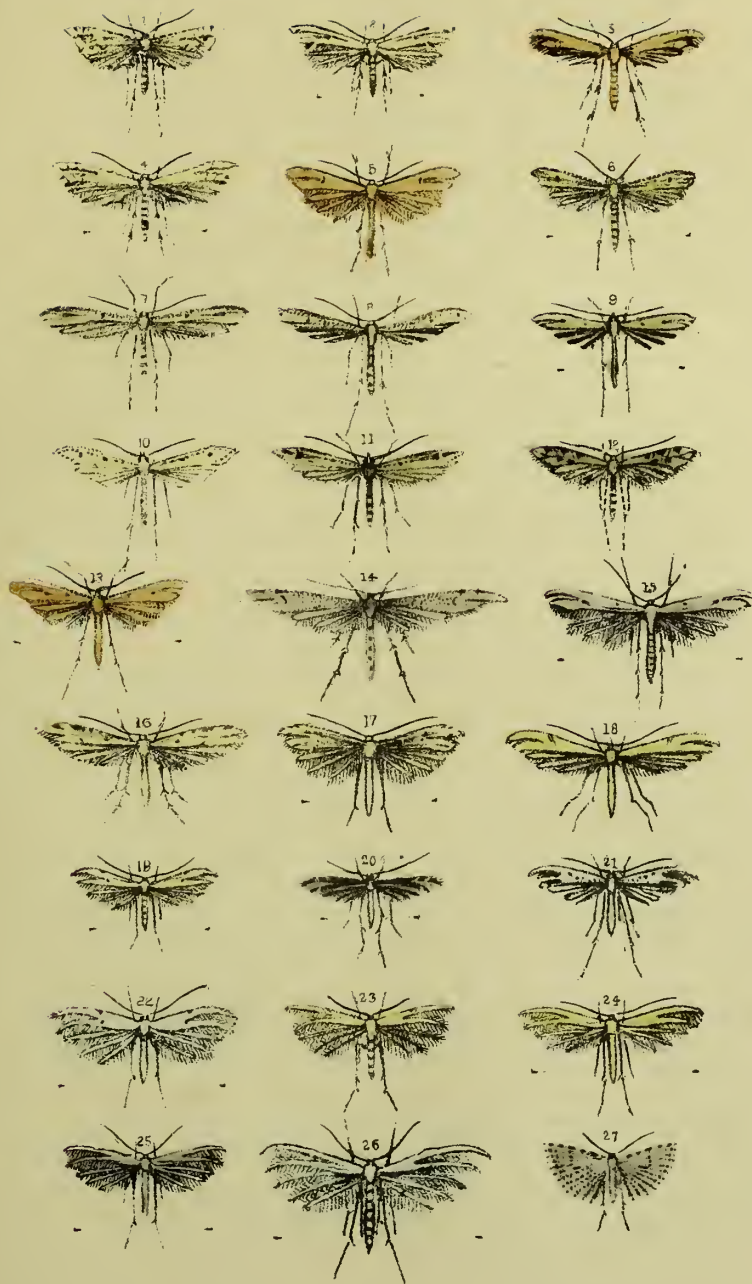
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the hawk-weed (*Hieracium umbellatum*).

The specimen from which the figure on the plate is taken was most kindly lent to C. S. Gregson, Esq., by the Hon. Thomas De Grey, M.P., of Merton Hall, Thetford, for the use of this work, two specimens having been taken by himself, in 1868, and another since by his sister, the Hon. Miss De Grey. I can assure them both that their kindness is thoroughly appreciated.







## PTEROPHORUS PILOSELLÆ.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 4.*

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, Cambridge, Mickleham, Worthing.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—  
July 27.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
May and June.

It feeds on the hawk-weed (*Hieracium pilosella*).

## PTEROPHORUS PHÆODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 5.*

Localities for this species are Brighton, Cambridge, Rhyll, Alkham, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in  
April, May, and June.

It feeds on the rest harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).

## PTEROPHORUS BIPUNCTIDACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 6.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Market Harborough, Colchester, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Pembury, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The perfect insect appears in July and in August.

---

## PTEROPHORUS PLAGIODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 7.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Burnet Wood, Llanferras, Witherslack, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green with a claret coloured line along the back, narrowed towards the head and the tail.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the knapweed (*Knautia arvensis*).

---

## PTEROPHORUS ZOPHODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 8.

Localities for this species are Haslemere, and on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, from Crosby to beyond Southport.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is of a light whitish colour, with a faint pink streak along the back; the head green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September—September 1.

It feeds on the flowers and seeds of the centaury (*Erythræa centaurea*), and the seeds of the yellow wort (*Chlora perfoliata*).

The chrysalis is of a pinkish colour on the body part, the wing coverings green.

---

PTEROPHORUS HODGKINSONELLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 9.*

Localities for this species are near the "Stanley Arms," Witherslack.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

---

PTEROPHORUS ARIDUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 10.*

Localities for this species are near Exeter and in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

## PTEROPHORUS SCABIODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 11.*

Localities for this species are Llanferras, and Scoot Scar, Witherslack.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is light whitish green, with a faint line along the back. When young it is pinkish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds in the stem of the small scabious (*Scabiosa columbaria*).

## PTEROPHORUS BRITTANIODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 12.*

Localities for this species are Llanferras, Delamere Forest, Humphrey Head in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a whitish green colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, May, and June.

It feeds on the upper leaves of the wood sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*).

## PTEROPHORUS FUSCODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 13.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Brighton, Wallasey, Alkham, Howth, Isle of Man, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Lewes, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the flowers of the germander speedwell (*Veronica chamædris*).

## PTEROPHORUS LITHODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 14.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lulworth Cove, Lewes, Witherslack, Humphrey Head in the Isle of Man, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a broad pinkish line along the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

It feeds on the lower leaves of the ploughman's spikenard (*Coryza squarrosa*), and the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

The chrysalis is green on the head and wing cases; the body paler, tinged with pink.

PTEROPHORUS PTERODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 15.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Market Harborough, Bidston Wood, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Gloddaeth Wood near Llandudno, Tenterden, etc.

The situations where it is found are lanes and waste places.

The perfect insect appears in September, and it hibernates till April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, August, and September.

It feeds on the bind-weed (*Convolvulus sepium*).

PTEROPHORUS LIENIGIANUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 16.

Localities for this species are Ventnor, Glanville's Wootton, Deal.



The perfect insect appears in May, July, and August  
—May 28.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the lower leaves of the wormwood (*Artemisia vulgaris*), and the sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*).

---

PTEROPHORUS TEPHRADACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 17.

Localities for this species are Clovelly, Llanferras, Bangor, Grange in Cartmell, Witherslack, Humphrey Head in the Isle of Man.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish yellow when young; afterwards whitish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from September to April and May.

It feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

---

PTEROPHORUS OSTEODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 18.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Bangor, Wokingham, Llanferras, Hawkshead, Bristol, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is light drab, striped, sometimes dark, with a darker line along the back, the second segment with two darker marks.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October, and through the winter.

It feeds on the flowers of the golden-rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

---

PTEROPHORUS MICRODACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 19.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Isle of Man, Howth, Alkham, Cambridge, Witherslack, Bristol, Conway, Warbreck Moor, Pembury, Kirkby in Lancashire.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is straw-coloured, the first segment with a dark patch; the head also the same.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October, and it hybernates until May.

It feeds on the flowers, seeds, and stems of the hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

---

PTEROPHORUS PALUDUM.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 20.

Localities for this species are in the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

I am indebted to H. T. Stainton, Esq., for a specimen of this insect to figure from.

## PTEROPHORUS BRACHYDACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 21.*

Localities for this species are in Baron Wood in Cumberland, also in Norfolk "once upon a time."

The situations where it is found are fir woods.

The perfect insect appears in July and August?

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the wall lettuce (*Prenanthes purpurea*).

"Thanks many" to the Rev. Henry Burney, of Wavendon Rectory, who most kindly lent the specimen from which the figure on the plate is engraved, to C. S. Gregson, Esq., for the use of the present work.

---

## PTEROPHORUS GALACTODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 22.*

Localities for this species are in a lane leading to Darenth Wood, and also near Bristol, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Tenterden, Pembury.

The situations where it is found are lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is of a light whitish colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

It feeds on the burdock (*Arctium lappa*), under the leaves.

## PTEROPHORUS SPILODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 23.*

Localities for this species are Brighton and the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).

---

## PTEROPHORUS BALIODACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 24.*

Localities for this species are Lewes, Folkestone, Bristol, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are chalk pits and gravel pits.

The perfect insect appears in July.

---

## PTEROPHORUS TETRADACTYLUS.

*Plate CXXXII. Figure 25.*

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Lewes, Llanferras, Howth, Isle of Man, Scoot Scar, Witherslack, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The situations where it is found are places "where on the wild thyme grows."

The perfect insect appears early in July and August.  
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*).

---

PTEROPHORUS PENTADACTYLUS.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 26.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, York, Anstey, Leicester, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Lewes, Barmouth, North Meol, Ulverstone, Lancaster, Alkham, Bristol, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pembury, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish tinged with white, with a green line along the back, and a black distinct spot on each segment.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the bind-weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).

The chrysalis sometimes shows the spots just spoken of.

---

ALUCITA POLYDACTYLA.

Plate CXXXII. Figure 27.

Localities for this common species are Scarborough, York, Bromsgrove, Pocklington, Nafferton, Falmouth, Brighton, Alkham, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Leicester, Darlington, Kingsbury, Lewes, Manchester, Pembury, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tenterden, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, woods, out-houses, etc.

The perfect insect appears in the spring and summer and autumn months, from August to October, and on to May through the winter.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the buds of the honeysuckle.

---

*Finis Coronat Opus.*

---

*Laus DEO.*

# INDEX TO GENERA AND SPECIES.

	Vol.	Page.
ABRAXAS grossulariaria . . .	i	193
ulmaria . . .	i	194
ABROSTOLA triplasia . . .	iii	47
urticæ . . .	iii	47
ACENTROPUS nivealis . . .	iii	83
ACHERONTIA atropus . . .	i	4
ACIDALIA aversaria . . .	i	167
bisetaria . . .	i	156
circillaria . . .	i	160
contiguaria . . .	i	157
degeneraria . . .	i	169
emarginaria . . .	i	169
emutaria . . .	i	167
fumaria . . .	i	165
holosericiaria . . .	i	159
immutaria . . .	i	163
initaria . . .	i	166
incanaria . . .	i	159
inocuaria . . .	i	168
ochraria . . .	i	154
ornaria . . .	i	161
ossearia . . .	i	158
promutaria . . .	i	161
remutaria . . .	i	164
rubricaria . . .	i	154
rusticaria . . .	i	158
scutularia . . .	i	155
straminaria . . .	i	162
strigillaria . . .	i	165
subsericearia . . .	i	163
trigeminaria . . .	i	157
ACONTIA albicollis . . .	iii	42
luctuosa . . .	iii	42
ACROLEPIA autumnitella . . .	iv	134
betulella . . .	iv	134
granitella . . .	iv	133
marcidella . . .	iv	135
perlepidella . . .	iv	133
ACRONYCTA aceris . . .	ii	73
alni . . .	ii	74
auricoma . . .	ii	77
leporina . . .	ii	72
ligustri . . .	ii	75
megacephala . . .	ii	73
menyanthidis . . .	ii	77

	Vol.	Page.
ACRONYCTA myricæ . . .	ii	78
psi . . .	ii	71
rumicis . . .	ii	76
strigosa . . .	ii	74
tridens . . .	ii	71
ACOSMETIA caliginosa . . .	ii	119
ADELA cuprella . . .	iv	37
degeerella . . .	iv	36
fibulella . . .	iv	35
rufimitrella . . .	iv	35
sulzella . . .	iv	36
viridella . . .	iv	36
AGDISTES Bennetii . . .	iv	287
AGLOSSA cuprealis . . .	iii	75
pinguinalis . . .	iii	74
AGRIOPIS aprilina . . .	iii	10
AGROPHILA sulphuralis . . .	iii	41
AGROTERA nemoralis . . .	iii	79
AGROSTIS aquilina . . .	ii	130
agathina . . .	ii	131
ashworthii . . .	ii	134
cinerea . . .	ii	128
corticea . . .	ii	127
cursoria . . .	ii	128
exclamationis . . .	ii	127
fennica . . .	ii	125
lucerna . . .	ii	134
lunigera . . .	ii	126
nigricans . . .	ii	129
obelisca . . .	ii	131
porphyrea . . .	ii	132
præcox . . .	ii	132
puta . . .	ii	124
pyrophylla . . .	ii	133
ravida . . .	ii	133
ripæ . . .	ii	128
saucia . . .	ii	125
segetum . . .	ii	126
suffusa . . .	ii	124
tritici . . .	ii	130
valligera . . .	ii	123
ALEUCIS pictaria . . .	i	171
ALUCITA polydactyla . . .	iv	303
AMPHIPIRA pyramidea . . .	iii	54
tragopocanis . . .	iii	54

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
<b>AMPHIDASIS</b> betularia . . .	i	117	<b>APLECTA</b> occulta . . .	iii	13
prodromaria . . .	i	116	tincta . . .	iii	14
<b>AMPHYSA</b> gerningana . . .	iii	134	<b>APLOTA</b> palpella . . .	iv	116
Walkerana . . .	iii	134	<b>APOROPHYLLA</b> australis . . .	ii	100
<b>ANAITIS</b> plagiararia . . .	ii	40	<b>ARCTIA</b> fuliginosa . . .	i	65
<b>ANARTA</b> cordigera . . .	iii	39	lubricipeda . . .	i	66
melanopa . . .	iii	39	mendica . . .	i	65
myrtilli . . .	iii	40	menthrasti . . .	i	65
<b>ANARSIA</b> genistella . . .	iv	114	urticæ . . .	i	68
spartiella . . .	iv	113	<b>ARGYRESTHIA</b> abdominella . . .	iv	145
<b>ANCHOCELIS</b> litura . . .	ii	164	albistriella . . .	iv	143
lunosa . . .	ii	163	andereggiella . . .	iv	146
pistacina . . .	ii	162	arcenthinella . . .	iv	149
rufina . . .	ii	162	aurulentella . . .	iv	150
<b>ANERASTIA</b> farrella . . .	iii	112	brockeella . . .	iv	148
lotella . . .	iii	111	conjugella . . .	iv	143
<b>ANESYCHIA</b> decemguttella . . .	iv	42	curvella . . .	iv	147
funerella . . .	iv	42	decimella . . .	iv	150
<b>ANGERONA</b> pruneraria . . .	i	98	dilectella . . .	iv	146
<b>ANISOPTERYX</b> æscularia . . .	i	203	ephippella . . .	iv	141
<b>ANTHROCERA</b> filipendulæ . . .	i	42	glauclinella . . .	iv	145
loniceræ . . .	i	41	gødartella . . .	iv	148
minos . . .	i	39	mendicella . . .	iv	144
trifolii . . .	i	40	nitidella . . .	iv	141
<b>ANTICLEA</b> badiaria . . .	ii	16	præcocella . . .	iv	149
berberaria . . .	ii	17	pygmæella . . .	iv	147
derivaria . . .	ii	17	retinella . . .	iv	145
rubidaria . . .	ii	15	semifuscella . . .	iv	144
sinuaria . . .	ii	15	semitestacella . . .	iv	142
<b>ANTISPILA</b> Pfeifferella . . .	iv	208	sorbiella . . .	iv	147
Treitschkiella . . .	iv	209	spiniella . . .	iv	142
<b>ANTITHESIA</b> betulætana . . .	iii	146	<b>ARGYROLEPTA</b> æneana . . .	iii	220
capræana . . .	iii	146	badiana . . .	iii	219
carbonana . . .	iii	149	Baumanniana . . .	iii	218
cynosbana . . .	iii	147	cnicana . . .	iii	219
gentianana . . .	iii	148	dubrisana . . .	iii	218
marginana . . .	iii	149	maritimana . . .	iii	220
ochroleucana . . .	iii	147	mussehleana . . .	iii	220
ochromelana . . .	iii	148	Schriebersiana . . .	iii	219
picana . . .	iii	145	subbaumaniana . . .	iii	218
prælongana . . .	iii	146	<b>ARGYROTOZA</b> Conwayana . . .	iii	144
pruniana . . .	iii	147	<b>ASPILATES</b> citraria . . .	i	191
sauciana . . .	iii	148	gilvaria . . .	i	192
sellana . . .	iii	149	strigillaria . . .	i	190
<b>ANYBIA</b> langiella . . .	iv	206	<b>ASPIS</b> Udmanniana . . .	iii	154
<b>APAMEA</b> basilinea . . .	ii	111	<b>ASTHENA</b> blomeraria . . .	i	152
connexa . . .	ii	111	caudidata . . .	i	150
fibrosa . . .	ii	113	luteata . . .	i	149
gemina . . .	ii	112	sylvata . . .	i	151
oculea . . .	ii	114	<b>ASCHYNA</b> æratella . . .	iv	207
ophiogramma . . .	ii	113	modestella . . .	iv	206
unanimis . . .	ii	112	profugella . . .	iv	206
<b>APHELIA</b> pratana . . .	iii	223	terminella . . .	iv	207
<b>APHOMEA</b> anella . . .	iii	124	<b>AVENTIA</b> flexula . . .	iii	72
sociella . . .	iii	123	<b>AXYLIA</b> putris . . .	ii	95
<b>APLECTA</b> advena . . .	iii	15	<b>BACTRA</b> furfurana . . .	iii	168
herbida . . .	iii	12	lanceolana . . .	iii	167
nebulosa . . .	iii	14	<b>BANKIA</b> argentula . . .	iii	44



	Vol.	Page.
BATODES angustiorana . . .	iii	176
BATRACHEDRA pinicolella . . .	iv	195
præangustella . . .	iv	194
BEDELLIA somnulentella . . .	iv	192
BISTON hirtaria . . .	i	115
BOARMIA abietaria . . .	i	124
cinctaria . . .	i	125
consortaria . . .	i	126
repandaria . . .	i	122
rhomboidaria . . .	i	123
roboraria . . .	i	125
BOHEMANNIA quadrimaculella . . .	iv	287
BOLETOBIA fuliginaria . . .	i	134
BOMBYX callunæ . . .	i	86
castrensis . . .	i	83
neustria . . .	i	82
quercus . . .	i	85
rubi . . .	i	84
trifolii . . .	i	87
BOTYS asinalis . . .	iii	87
flavalis . . .	iii	85
fuscalis . . .	iii	87
hyalinalis . . .	iii	85
lancealis . . .	iii	86
lupulinalis . . .	iii	84
pandalis . . .	iii	84
terrealis . . .	iii	87
urticalis . . .	iii	88
verticalis . . .	iii	86
BREPHOS notha . . .	iii	46
parthenias . . .	iii	45
BRYOPHILA algæ . . .	ii	69
glandifera . . .	ii	68
perla . . .	ii	69
BUCCULATRIX artemisiella . . .	iv	262
aurimaculella . . .	iv	258
Boyerella . . .	iv	261
cidariella . . .	iv	259
cratægifoliella . . .	iv	260
cristatella . . .	iv	263
demaryella . . .	iv	260
frangulella . . .	iv	262
hippocastanella . . .	iv	263
maritimella . . .	iv	261
ulmella . . .	iv	259
BUTALIS chenopodiella . . .	iv	131
cicadella . . .	iv	130
fusco-aneella . . .	iv	129
fusco-cuprella . . .	iv	130
grandipenella . . .	iv	128
incongruella . . .	iv	132
senescentella . . .	iv	129
torquatella . . .	iv	132
variella . . .	iv	131
CABERA exanthemaria . . .	i	173
pusaria . . .	i	171
rotundaria . . .	i	172
CALIMORPHIA dominula . . .	i	58

	Vol.	Page.
CALIMORPHIA hera . . .	i	59
CALLIGENIA miniata . . .	i	47
CALOCAMPA exoleta . . .	iii	27
vetusta . . .	iii	26
CAMPTOGRAMMA bilinearia . . .	ii	20
fluviana . . .	ii	21
CAPUA ochraceana . . .	iii	167
CARADRINA alsines . . .	ii	120
blanda . . .	ii	121
cubicularis . . .	ii	122
morphæus . . .	ii	120
CARPOCAPSA grossana . . .	iii	193
pomonana . . .	iii	193
splendana . . .	iii	192
CARSIA imbutaria . . .	ii	139
CATACLYSTA lemnalis . . .	iii	81
CATEPHIA alchemista . . .	iii	58
CATOCALA fraxini . . .	iii	59
nupta . . .	iii	60
promissa . . .	iii	61
sponsa . . .	iii	61
CATOPTRIA albersana . . .	iii	203
cæcimaculana . . .	iii	206
citrana . . .	iii	207
conterminana . . .	iii	207
expallidana . . .	iii	207
Howenwarthiana . . .	iii	206
hypericana . . .	iii	204
juliana . . .	iii	204
microgrammana . . .	iii	204
modestana . . .	iii	206
parvulana . . .	iii	205
pupillana . . .	iii	207
scopoliana . . .	iii	205
ulicetana . . .	iii	203
Wimmerana . . .	iii	205
CEDESTIS farinatella . . .	iv	151
gysselinella . . .	iv	151
CELÆNA Haworthii . . .	ii	117
CEMIOTOMA lathyriifoliella . . .	iv	255
laburnella . . .	iv	254
lotella . . .	iv	256
orobiella . . .	iv	257
scitella . . .	iv	255
spartifoliella . . .	iv	254
Wailesella . . .	iv	256
CERIGO cytherea . . .	ii	104
CERURA bicuspidis . . .	ii	47
bifida . . .	ii	48
furcula . . .	ii	47
vinula . . .	ii	49
CHALYBE pyraustella . . .	iv	43
CHARÆAS graminis . . .	ii	103
CHAULIOPUS chærophyllælla . . .	iv	197
illigerella . . .	iv	196
insecurella . . .	iv	196
CHÆROCAMPA celerio . . .	i	11
elpenor . . .	i	13

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
CHÆROCAMPA nerii . . .	i	14	Coccyx pygmæana . . .	iii	186
porcellus . . .	i	12	splendidulana . . .	iii	185
CHEIMATOBIÆ borearia . . .	i	205	strobilana . . .	iii	185
brumaria . . .	i	204	tædana . . .	iii	186
CHELARIA conscriptella . . .	iv	113	ustomaculana . . .	iii	188
CHELONIA caga . . .	i	63	vacciniana . . .	iii	188
plantaginis . . .	i	61	COCHYLIS dilucidana . . .	iii	221
viliea . . .	i	64	dipoltana . . .	iii	221
CHESIAS obliquaria . . .	ii	41	francillana . . .	iii	221
spartiaria . . .	ii	41	gigantana . . .	iii	222
CHILC cicatricellus . . .	iii	109	inopiana . . .	iii	223
phragmitellus . . .	iii	110	Smeathmanniana . . .	iii	222
CHOREUTES scintillulana . . .	iii	208	stramineana . . .	iii	222
CHROSIS audouinana . . .	iii	217	COLEOPHORA albicans . . .	iv	179
rutillana . . .	iii	217	albicostella . . .	iv	172
tesserana . . .	iii	217	albitarcella . . .	iv	185
CHRYSOCORIS festaliella . . .	iv	208	alcyonipennella . . .	iv	167
CHRYSOCLISTA bimaculella . . .	iv	204	anatipennella . . .	iv	173
flavicapitella . . .	iv	205	ardeæpennella . . .	iv	174
linneella . . .	iv	203	argentulella . . .	iv	182
schrunkella . . .	iv	204	artemisiella . . .	iv	192
CIDARIA corylaria . . .	ii	28	badipennella . . .	iv	191
dotaria . . .	ii	35	bicolorella . . .	iv	187
fulvaria . . .	ii	34	binotapennella . . .	iv	170
immanaria . . .	ii	30	cacuminatella . . .	iv	182
miaria . . .	ii	27	cæspititiella . . .	iv	181
picaria . . .	ii	28	chalcogrammella . . .	iv	191
popularia . . .	ii	33	conspicuellæ . . .	iv	171
prunaria . . .	ii	32	currucipennella . . .	iv	175
psittacaria . . .	ii	27	deauratella . . .	iv	167
pyraliaria . . .	ii	34	discordella . . .	iv	176
russaria . . .	ii	29	fabriciella . . .	iv	166
sagittaria . . .	ii	29	frischella . . .	iv	168
silacearia . . .	ii	31	fusedinella . . .	iv	186
suffumaria . . .	ii	30	fuscocuprella . . .	iv	169
testaria . . .	ii	32	genistæcolella . . .	iv	176
CILIX spinula . . .	ii	46	gryphipennella . . .	iv	187
CIRRÆDIA xerampeliua . . .	ii	172	hemerobiella . . .	iv	184
CLEDEOBIA angustalis . . .	iii	75	ibipennella . . .	iv	174
CLEORA glabraria . . .	i	120	inflatella . . .	iv	178
lichenaria . . .	i	121	juncicolella . . .	iv	184
viduaria . . .	i	119	laricella . . .	iv	185
CLEODORA cytisella . . .	iv	112	limosipennella . . .	iv	191
striatella . . .	iv	113	lineolella . . .	iv	180
CLEPSIS rusticana . . .	iii	167	lixella . . .	iv	170
CLOANTHA solidaginis . . .	iii	26	lutipennella . . .	iv	190
perspicillaris . . .	iii	25	melilotella . . .	iv	168
CLOSTERA anachoreta . . .	ii	53	murinipennella . . .	iv	180
curtula . . .	ii	52	nigricella . . .	iv	186
reclusa . . .	ii	53	niveicostella . . .	iv	175
CNEPHASIA cinctana . . .	iii	162	ochreella . . .	iv	170
lepidana . . .	iii	163	olivaciella . . .	iv	189
musculana . . .	iii	163	onosmella . . .	iv	177
Coccyx argyrana . . .	iii	186	orbitella . . .	iv	187
cosmophorana . . .	iii	185	palliatella . . .	iv	173
distinctana . . .	iii	187	paripennella . . .	iv	168
hyrciniana . . .	iii	187	pyrrhulipennella . . .	iv	172
nanana . . .	iii	188	salinella . . .	iv	182

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
COLEOPHORA saturatella . . .	iv	177	CRAMBUS uliginosellus . . .	iii	104
siccifoliella . . .	iv	188	Warringtonellus . . .	iii	105
solitariella . . .	iv	177	CROCALLIS elinguaris . . .	i	106
squamosella . . .	iv	181	CRYMODES exulis . . .	ii	107
tengstromella . . .	iv	181	CRYPTOBLABES bistrigella . . .	iii	116
therinella . . .	iv	178	CUCULLIA absinthii . . .	iii	23
troglodytella . . .	iv	179	asteris . . .	iii	32
vibicella . . .	iv	171	chamomillæ . . .	iii	34
viminetella . . .	iv	189	gnaphalii . . .	iii	33
virgaureella . . .	iv	183	lychnitis . . .	iii	32
vitisella . . .	iv	188	scrophulariæ . . .	iii	31
vulnerariella . . .	iv	173	umbratica . . .	iii	35
Wilkinsonella . . .	iv	189	verbasci . . .	iii	30
Wockeella . . .	iv	169	CYMATOPHORA diluta . . .	ii	65
COLLIX sparsaria . . .	ii	1	duplaris . . .	ii	64
COREMIA ferrugaria . . .	ii	19	flavicornis . . .	ii	67
munitaria . . .	ii	18	fluctuosa . . .	ii	65
propugnaria . . .	ii	18	ocularis . . .	ii	66
quadrifasciaria . . .	ii	20	or . . .	ii	66
reticularia . . .	ii	31	ridens . . .	ii	68
unidentaria . . .	ii	19	DASYCAMPA rubiginæa . . .	ii	167
CORISCUM brogniardella . . .	iv	160	DASYCERA oliviella . . .	iv	121
citrinella . . .	iv	161	sulphurella . . .	iv	120
cuculpennella . . .	iv	160	DASYDIA obfuscaria . . .	i	132
CORTYCA taminaria . . .	i	175	DASYPOLIA templi . . .	iii	5
temeraria . . .	i	174	DEILEPHILA euphorbiæ . . .	i	8
COSMIA affinis . . .	ii	177	galii . . .	i	9
diffinis . . .	ii	177	livornica . . .	i	10
pyralina . . .	ii	176	DEIOPEIA pulchella . . .	i	56
trapetzina . . .	ii	175	DEMAS coryli . . .	i	78
COSMOPTERYX drurella . . .	iv	193	DEPRESSARIA albipunctella . . .	iv	61
lienigiella . . .	iv	194	alstræmeriella . . .	iv	55
orichalciella . . .	iv	194	angelicella . . .	iv	57
COSsus ligniperda . . .	i	30	applanella . . .	iv	59
CRAMBUS adipellus . . .	iii	103	arenella . . .	iv	54
cassentiliellus . . .	iii	108	assimilella . . .	iv	53
chrysonuchellus . . .	iii	108	atomella . . .	iv	53
contaminellus . . .	iii	107	badiella . . .	iv	64
culmellus . . .	iii	107	bipunctosella . . .	iv	61
dumetellus . . .	iii	103	capreolella . . .	iv	56
ericellus . . .	iii	103	carduella . . .	iv	58
falsellus . . .	iii	102	chærophyllovorella . . .	iv	63
furcatellus . . .	iii	103	ciliella . . .	iv	59
geniculellus . . .	iii	107	ciniflonella . . .	iv	55
hamellus . . .	iii	103	conterminella . . .	iv	57
hortuellus . . .	iii	108	costosella . . .	iv	51
inquinatellus . . .	iii	106	depressella . . .	iv	60
latistriellus . . .	iii	105	Douglasella . . .	iv	62
margaritellus . . .	iii	104	emeritella . . .	iv	62
paludellus . . .	iii	109	granulosella . . .	iv	59
pascuellus . . .	iii	104	heraciella . . .	iv	65
pedriolellus . . .	iii	106	hypericella . . .	iv	57
perlellus . . .	iii	105	libanotidella . . .	iv	65
pinetellus . . .	iii	105	liturella . . .	iv	51
pratellus . . .	iii	102	nanatella . . .	iv	53
rorellus . . .	iii	108	nervosella . . .	iv	64
selasellus . . .	iii	106	ocellella . . .	iv	58
tristellus . . .	iii	106	olerella . . .	iv	61

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
DEPRESSARIA pallorella . . .	iv	52	ELACHISTA alpinella . . .	iv	215
pastinacella . . .	iv	65	apicipunctella . . .	iv	211
perpallorella . . .	iv	52	atricomella . . .	iv	212
pimpinella . . .	iv	60	bedellellia . . .	iv	219
propinquella . . .	iv	54	biatomella . . .	iv	226
pulcherimella . . .	iv	62	carinisella . . .	iv	225
rhodochrella . . .	iv	54	cerussella . . .	iv	224
rotundella . . .	iv	60	cinereopunctella . . .	iv	215
subpropinquella . . .	iv	55	cingilella . . .	iv	222
ultimella . . .	iv	64	consortella . . .	iv	219
umbellella . . .	iv	52	cygnipennella . . .	iv	229
vaccinella . . .	iv	56	dispunctella . . .	iv	227
Weirella . . .	iv	63	elegantella . . .	iv	218
Yeatiella . . .	iv	58	eleochariella . . .	iv	226
DIANTHÆCIA capsincola . . .	iii	1	flavicomella . . .	iv	213
capsophila . . .	ii	179	gangabella . . .	iv	221
carpophaga . . .	ii	179	Gleichenella . . .	iv	210
conspersa . . .	iii	2	Gregsonella . . .	iv	216
cucubali . . .	iii	1	holdenella . . .	iv	212
DIASEMIA literalis . . .	iii	80	humiliella . . .	iv	219
rambubialis . . .	iii	80	kilmunella . . .	iv	214
DICHELIA grotiana . . .	iii	134	leuticomella . . .	iv	213
DICRORAMPHA acuminatana . . .	iii	201	magnificella . . .	iv	210
alpinana . . .	iii	199	megerlella . . .	iv	223
consortana . . .	iii	202	nigrella . . .	iv	217
petiverana . . .	iii	200	obliquella . . .	iv	222
plumbagana . . .	iii	201	palustrella . . .	iv	225
politana . . .	iii	199	perplexella . . .	iv	218
saturnana . . .	iii	201	poella . . .	iv	214
senectana . . .	iii	201	pollinariella . . .	iv	228
sequana . . .	iii	200	rhyncosporella . . .	iv	224
simpliciana . . .	iii	202	rufocinerella . . .	iv	228
tanacetana . . .	iii	202	serricornella . . .	iv	227
ulicana . . .	iii	200	stabiella . . .	iv	216
DICTYOPTERYX bergmanniana . . .	iii	143	subnigrella . . .	iv	217
forskaleana . . .	iii	144	subobscurella . . .	iv	220
holmiana . . .	iii	143	subochrella . . .	iv	229
læflingiana . . .	iii	143	tæniatella . . .	iv	221
uliginosana . . .	iii	142	trapeziana . . .	iv	216
DICYCLA Oo . . .	ii	175	triatomella . . .	iv	227
DILOBA coeruleocephala . . .	ii	62	zonariella . . .	iv	220
DIPHThERA orion . . .	ii	70	ELLOPIA fasciaria . . .	i	100
DIPLODOMA marginepunctella . . .	iv	13	EMMELESIA affinitaria . . .	i	212
DIPTERYGIA pinastri . . .	ii	99	albularia . . .	i	214
DITULA Hartmanniana . . .	iii	145	alchenillaria . . .	i	213
semifasciana . . .	iii	145	blandiaria . . .	i	217
DIURNEA fagella . . .	iv	6	decoloraria . . .	i	215
DOUGLASIA ocerostomella . . .	iv	140	erictaria . . .	i	216
DREFANULA falcula . . .	ii	44	tæniata . . .	i	215
hamula . . .	ii	45	unifasciaria . . .	i	216
sacula . . .	ii	43	ENDOPISA nebritana . . .	iii	194
unguicula . . .	ii	45	pisana . . .	iii	195
EBULEA crocealis . . .	iii	88	ENDOTRICHÀ flammealis . . .	iii	79
sambucalis . . .	iii	89	ENDROMIS versicolor . . .	i	90
verbascalis . . .	iii	89	ENDROSIS fenestrella . . .	iv	128
EIDOPHASIA messingiella . . .	iv	44	ENIOSTOMA lobella . . .	iv	50
ELACHISTA adscitella . . .	iv	223	ENNOMOS alniaria . . .	i	107
albifrontella . . .	iv	211	angularia . . .	i	110

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
ENNOMOS erosaria . . .	i	109	EULEPIA grammica . . .	i	55
fuscantaria . . .	i	109	EUPÆCILIA affinitana . . .	iii	213
tiliaria . . .	i	108	albicapitana . . .	iii	210
ENNYCHIA anguinalis . . .	iii	78	ambiguana . . .	iii	212
cingulalis . . .	iii	78	angustana . . .	iii	212
octomaculalis . . .	iii	79	anthemidana . . .	iii	216
EPHESTIA arteonisiella . . .	iii	116	atricapitana . . .	iii	211
elutella . . .	iii	114	curvistrigana . . .	iii	212
ficella . . .	iii	115	dubitana . . .	iii	210
pinguedinella . . .	iii	115	flaviciliana . . .	iii	214
semirufella . . .	iii	115	hybridellana . . .	iii	212
EPHIPPIPHORA bimaculana . . .	iii	179	maculosana . . .	iii	211
Brunnichiana . . .	iii	180	nana . . .	iii	210
cirsiana . . .	iii	180	notulana . . .	iii	213
costipunctana . . .	iii	182	roseana . . .	iii	214
ephippana . . .	iii	183	ruficiliana . . .	iii	215
fæneana . . .	iii	181	rupicolana . . .	iii	214
nigricostana . . .	iii	181	sodaliana . . .	iii	211
obscurana . . .	iii	183	subroseana . . .	iii	215
scutulana . . .	iii	180	udana . . .	iii	213
signatana . . .	iii	182	vectisana . . .	iii	213
tetragonana . . .	iii	182	EUPERIA fulvago . . .	ii	174
trigeminana . . .	iii	182	EUPISTERIA hepararia . . .	i	152
turbidana . . .	iii	181	EUPITHECIA abbreviaria . . .	i	243
EPHYRA omicronaria . . .	i	145	absynthiaria . . .	i	239
orbicularia . . .	i	146	assimilaria . . .	i	241
pendularia . . .	i	147	castigaria . . .	i	228
porata . . .	i	142	centaureata . . .	i	221
punctaria . . .	i	143	consignaria . . .	i	218
trilineararia . . .	i	144	constrictaria . . .	i	234
EPIGRAPHIA avellanella . . .	iv	6	coronaria . . .	i	248
Steinkellneriella . . .	iv	7	debilitaria . . .	i	250
EPIONE advenaria . . .	i	96	dodonearia . . .	i	243
apiciaria . . .	i	95	egenaria . . .	i	227
vespertina . . .	i	94	exiguaria . . .	i	244
EPUNDA lichenea . . .	iii	8	expallidaria . . .	i	237
lutulenta . . .	iii	6	Haworthiaria . . .	i	225
nigra . . .	iii	6	helveticaria . . .	i	226
viminalis . . .	iii	7	indigaria . . .	i	234
ERASTRIA fuscula . . .	iii	43	innotaria . . .	i	233
venustula . . .	iii	43	irriguaria . . .	i	231
EREMOBIA ochroleuca . . .	ii	178	linariaria . . .	i	219
ERIOGASTER lanestris . . .	i	81	minutaria . . .	i	240
ERIOPELSA fractifasciana . . .	iii	161	nanaria . . .	i	235
quadrana . . .	iii	162	pernotaria . . .	i	224
EUBOLIA bipunctaria . . .	ii	38	pimpinellaria . . .	i	232
cervinaria . . .	ii	36	plumbeolaria . . .	i	225
lineolaria . . .	ii	38	pulchellaria . . .	i	220
mensuraria . . .	ii	36	pumilaria . . .	i	247
palumbaria . . .	ii	37	pusillaria . . .	i	231
EUCHELIA jacobæ . . .	i	57	pygmæaria . . .	i	226
EUCHROMIA arbutana . . .	iii	160	rectangularia . . .	i	249
flammeana . . .	iii	159	satyriaria . . .	i	227
purpurana . . .	iii	160	sobrinaria . . .	i	245
EUCHROMIUS ocellellus . . .	iii	102	subciliaria . . .	i	242
EUCLIDIA glyphyca . . .	iii	63	subnotaria . . .	i	236
mi . . .	iii	62	subumbraria . . .	i	223
EULEPIA cribrum . . .	i	56	succentaurearia . . .	i	222



	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
<b>EUPITHECIA</b> tenuiaria . . .	i	242	<b>GELECHIA</b> Hermannella . . .	iv	107
togaria . . .	i	246	hippophælla . . .	iv	68
tripunctaria . . .	i	251	Hubnerella . . .	iv	92
tresignaria . . .	i	252	immaculatella . . .	iv	101
venosaria . . .	i	218	inopella . . .	iv	109
viminaria . . .	i	230	inornatella . . .	iv	67
virgaurearia . . .	i	229	instabilella . . .	iv	93
vulgaria . . .	i	237	intaminatella . . .	iv	76
<b>EUPLEXIA</b> lucipara . . .	iii	11	junctella . . .	iv	92
<b>EURYME</b> dolobraria . . .	i	101	Knaggsiella . . .	iv	73
<b>EUTHEMONIA</b> russula . . .	i	60	lathyrella . . .	iv	105
<b>EXAPATE</b> gelatella . . .	iv	6	lentiginosella . . .	iv	70
<b>EXÆRETIA</b> allisella . . .	iv	51	leucatella . . .	iv	96
<b>FIDONIA</b> atomaria . . .	i	184	ligulella . . .	iv	99
carbonaria . . .	i	184	littorella . . .	iv	94
conspiciuaria . . .	i	187	longiciella . . .	iv	80
pinetaria . . .	i	187	longicornella . . .	iv	75
piniaria . . .	i	185	lucidella . . .	iv	104
<b>GALLERIA</b> cerella . . .	iii	124	luculella . . .	iv	86
<b>GELECHIA</b> acuminatella . . .	iv	74	lutulentella . . .	iv	104
æthiopella . . .	iv	87	Lyellella . . .	iv	85
affinella . . .	iv	81	maculella . . .	iv	89
alacella . . .	iv	74	maculiferella . . .	iv	91
albicapitella . . .	iv	96	malvella . . .	iv	68
albipalpella . . .	iv	78	marmorella . . .	iv	93
aleella . . .	iv	96	mouffetella . . .	iv	97
anthyllidella . . .	iv	102	mulinella . . .	iv	72
artemisiella . . .	iv	77	mundella . . .	iv	80
arundinetella . . .	iv	79	næviferella . . .	iv	106
atrella . . .	iv	103	nanella . . .	iv	97
basaltinella . . .	iv	83	nigritella . . .	iv	101
bifractella . . .	iv	103	notatella . . .	iv	85
boreella . . .	iv	82	oblitella . . .	iv	104
brizella . . .	iv	108	obsoletella . . .	iv	93
cautella . . .	iv	69	ocellatella . . .	iv	94
celerella . . .	iv	88	osseella . . .	iv	110
cerealella . . .	iv	105	palustrella . . .	iv	72
cinerella . . .	iv	66	paupella . . .	iv	109
clandestella . . .	iv	80	peliella . . .	iv	74
coronillella . . .	iv	101	pictella . . .	iv	107
costella . . .	iv	89	pinguinella . . .	iv	69
cuneatella . . .	iv	73	populella . . .	iv	69
desertella . . .	iv	76	proximella . . .	iv	84
diffinella . . .	iv	75	rhombella . . .	iv	83
dilucidella . . .	iv	70	rufescentella . . .	iv	67
distinctella . . .	iv	88	sangiella . . .	iv	102
divisella . . .	iv	72	scriptella . . .	iv	86
dodecella . . .	iv	98	senectella . . .	iv	79
domesticella . . .	iv	83	sequacella . . .	iv	95
ericetella . . .	iv	71	similella . . .	iv	81
ericinella . . .	iv	108	sircomella . . .	iv	101
expolitella . . .	iv	77	solutella . . .	iv	88
fraternella . . .	iv	90	sororculella . . .	iv	73
fugitivella . . .	iv	87	stolidella . . .	iv	82
fumatella . . .	iv	71	subdecurtella . . .	iv	108
galbanella . . .	iv	82	subocellella . . .	iv	110
gemmaella . . .	iv	106	tæniolella . . .	iv	100
gerronella . . .	iv	67	temerella . . .	iv	70

	Vol.	Page.
<i>GELECHIA tenebrella</i> . . .	iv	98
<i>tenebrosella</i> . . .	iv	99
<i>terrella</i> . . .	iv	75
<i>torquinella</i> . . .	iv	107
<i>tricolorella</i> . . .	iv	90
<i>triparella</i> . . .	iv	98
<i>umbrocella</i> . . .	iv	81
<i>velocella</i> . . .	iv	71
<i>vicinella</i> . . .	iv	91
<i>vilella</i> . . .	iv	68
<i>viscariella</i> . . .	iv	78
<i>vorticella</i> . . .	iv	99
<i>vulgella</i> . . .	iv	85
<i>GEOMETRA papilionaria</i> . . .	i	136
<i>smaragdaria</i> . . .	i	137
<i>GLÆA erythrocephala</i> . . .	ii	166
<i>spadicea</i> . . .	ii	165
<i>vaccinii</i> . . .	ii	165
<i>GLUPHISIA crenata</i> . . .	ii	54
<i>GLYPHPTERYX cladiella</i> . . .	iv	136
<i>equitella</i> . . .	iv	137
<i>Fischeriella</i> . . .	iv	138
<i>fuscoviridella</i> . . .	iv	135
<i>Haworthella</i> . . .	iv	136
<i>oculatella</i> . . .	iv	138
<i>schoenicolella</i> . . .	iv	137
<i>thrasonella</i> . . .	iv	136
<i>GNOPHOS obscuraria</i> . . .	i	131
<i>GONIODOMA atriplicivorella</i> . . .	iv	166
<i>GONOPTERIX libatrix</i> . . .	iii	53
<i>GORTYNA flavago</i> . . .	ii	92
<i>GRACILLARIA auroguttella</i> . . .	iv	158
<i>elongella</i> . . .	iv	156
<i>falconipennella</i> . . .	iv	154
<i>hemidactylella</i> . . .	iv	154
<i>imperialella</i> . . .	iv	159
<i>kollariella</i> . . .	iv	159
<i>omissella</i> . . .	iv	157
<i>ononiella</i> . . .	iv	159
<i>phasinipennella</i> . . .	iv	158
<i>populella</i> . . .	iv	155
<i>semifasciella</i> . . .	iv	155
<i>stigmatella</i> . . .	iv	153
<i>stramineella</i> . . .	iv	154
<i>Swederella</i> . . .	iv	153
<i>syringella</i> . . .	iv	157
<i>tringipennella</i> . . .	iv	156
<i>GRAMMESIA trilinea</i> . . .	ii	118
<i>GRAPHOLITA campoliana</i> . . .	iii	172
<i>geminana</i> . . .	iii	174
<i>minutana</i> . . .	iii	173
<i>nævana</i> . . .	iii	174
<i>nigromaculana</i> . . .	iii	172
<i>nisana</i> . . .	iii	172
<i>obtusana</i> . . .	iii	174
<i>Paykulliana</i> . . .	iii	171
<i>Penkleriana</i> . . .	iii	173
<i>trimaculana</i> . . .	iii	173

	Vol.	Page.
<i>GYMMANCYCLA canella</i> . . .	iii	117
<i>HADENA adusta</i> . . .	iii	16
<i>atriplicis</i> . . .	iii	19
<i>chenopodii</i> . . .	iii	19
<i>contigua</i> . . .	iii	23
<i>dentina</i> . . .	iii	18
<i>genistæ</i> . . .	iii	23
<i>glauca</i> . . .	iii	17
<i>oleracea</i> . . .	iii	21
<i>peragrina</i> . . .	iii	19
<i>pisi</i> . . .	iii	21
<i>protea</i> . . .	iii	17
<i>rectilinea</i> . . .	iii	24
<i>satura</i> . . .	iii	16
<i>suasa</i> . . .	iii	20
<i>thalassina</i> . . .	iii	22
<i>HALIA wavaria</i> . . .	i	179
<i>HALIAS chlorana</i> . . .	iii	126
<i>prasinana</i> . . .	iii	125
<i>quercana</i> . . .	iii	125
<i>HARPELLA bracteella</i> . . .	iv	119
<i>Geoffrella</i> . . .	iv	118
<i>HARPIPTERYX harpella</i> . . .	iv	49
<i>nemorella</i> . . .	iv	49
<i>scabrella</i> . . .	iv	48
<i>HECATERA dysodea</i> . . .	iii	3
<i>sercna</i> . . .	iii	3
<i>HELIODES arbuti</i> . . .	iii	40
<i>HELIODINES rossella</i> . . .	iv	205
<i>HELIOPHOBUS hispidus</i> . . .	ii	103
<i>popularis</i> . . .	ii	102
<i>HELIOTHIS armigera</i> . . .	iii	37
<i>dipsacea</i> . . .	iii	37
<i>marginata</i> . . .	iii	35
<i>peltigera</i> . . .	iii	36
<i>scutosa</i> . . .	iii	38
<i>HEMEROPHILA abruptaria</i> . . .	i	118
<i>HEMITHIA thymiaria</i> . . .	i	141
<i>HEPIALUS hectus</i> . . .	i	31
<i>humuli</i> . . .	i	32
<i>lupulinus</i> . . .	i	32
<i>sylvinus</i> . . .	i	34
<i>velleda</i> . . .	i	35
<i>HERBULA cespitalis</i> . . .	iii	78
<i>HERMINIA barbalis</i> . . .	iii	69
<i>cribralis</i> . . .	iii	71
<i>derivalis</i> . . .	iii	69
<i>grisealis</i> . . .	iii	71
<i>tarsipennalis</i> . . .	iii	70
<i>HEUSIMENE fimbriana</i> . . .	iii	189
<i>HIMERA pennaria</i> . . .	i	111
<i>HOMÆOSOMA eluviella</i> . . .	iii	114
<i>nebulella</i> . . .	iii	114
<i>nimbella</i> . . .	iii	113
<i>sinuella</i> . . .	iii	113
<i>HOPORINA croceago</i> . . .	ii	168
<i>HYBERNIA aurantiaria</i> . . .	i	200
<i>defoliaria</i> . . .	i	202

	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.
HYBERNIA leucophæaria . . .	i	199	LAVERNA Stephensiella . . .	iv	200
progemmaia . . .	i	201	subbistrigella . . .	iv	202
rupicaparia . . .	i	198	LEMNATOPHILA phryganella . . .	iv	5
HYDRÆCIA micacea . . .	ii	94	salicella . . .	iv	5
nictitans . . .	ii	93	LEPTOGRAMMA boscana . . .	iii	136
petasitis . . .	ii	94	literana . . .	iii	135
HYDRELIA uncana . . .	iii	44	scabrana . . .	iii	135
HYDROCAMPA nymphæalis . . .	iii	82	traveriana . . .	iii	135
rivulalis . . .	iii	83	LEUCANIA comma . . .	ii	84
stagnalis . . .	iii	83	conigera . . .	ii	80
HYDRILLA palustris . . .	ii	119	extranea . . .	ii	82
HYPENA crassalis . . .	iii	66	impura . . .	ii	85
proboscidalis . . .	iii	65	lithargyria . . .	ii	81
rostralis . . .	iii	65	littoralis . . .	ii	83
HYPENODES albistrigalis . . .	iii	67	obsoleta . . .	ii	82
costæstrigalis . . .	iii	67	pallens . . .	ii	86
HYPERCALLIA christiennella . . .	iv	119	phragmitidis . . .	ii	87
HYPERMÆCIA angustana . . .	iii	176	pudorina . . .	ii	84
HYPOLEPIA costella . . .	iv	46	putrescens . . .	ii	83
radiatella . . .	iv	46	straminea . . .	ii	85
sequella . . .	iv	45	turca . . .	ii	81
vittella . . .	iv	46	vitellina . . .	ii	80
HYRIA auroraria . . .	i	148	LIGDIA adustaria . . .	i	195
LITHYA carnella . . .	iii	112	LIMACODES asellus . . .	i	36
INCURVARIA capitella . . .	iv	30	testudo . . .	i	36
masculella . . .	iv	29	LIPARIS auriflua . . .	i	70
Oehlmanniella . . .	iv	29	chrysorrhæa . . .	i	69
tenuicornella . . .	iv	29	dispar . . .	i	71
zinckenella . . .	iv	29	monacha . . .	i	72
INO globulariæ . . .	i	38	salicis . . .	i	70
statices . . .	i	37	LITHOCOLLETIS acerifoliella . . .	iv	246
IODIS lactearia . . .	i	139	alnifoliella . . .	iv	244
vernaria . . .	i	139	amyotella . . .	iv	233
LAMPRONIA luzella . . .	iv	27	bremiella . . .	iv	235
prælatella . . .	iv	28	caledoniella . . .	iv	242
quadripunctella . . .	iv	27	carpinicolella . . .	iv	239
rubiella . . .	iv	28	coavella . . .	iv	236
LAPHYGMA exigua . . .	ii	101	comparella . . .	iv	251
LARENTIA cæsiata . . .	i	208	corylella . . .	iv	237
didymaria . . .	i	207	corylifoliella . . .	iv	242
multistrigaria . . .	i	208	cramerella . . .	iv	245
olivaria . . .	i	210	Dunningiella . . .	iv	247
pectinitaria . . .	i	211	emberizæpenella . . .	iv	247
ruficinctaria . . .	i	209	faginella . . .	iv	238
salicaria . . .	i	210	frolichiella . . .	iv	247
LASIOCAMPA ilicifolia . . .	i	90	heegeriella . . .	iv	245
quercifolia . . .	i	89	hortella . . .	iv	232
LAVERNA conturbatella . . .	iv	199	insignitella . . .	iv	251
decorella . . .	iv	201	irradiella . . .	iv	234
epilobiella . . .	iv	200	junoniella . . .	iv	245
hellerella . . .	iv	202	klemanella . . .	iv	249
lacteella . . .	iv	198	lantanelle . . .	iv	233
miscella . . .	iv	198	lautella . . .	iv	235
ochraceella . . .	iv	200	messaniella . . .	iv	241
paludicolella . . .	iv	197	nicelliella . . .	iv	248
phragmitella . . .	iv	201	pomifoliella . . .	iv	236
raschkiella . . .	iv	199	quercifoliella . . .	iv	241
rhamniella . . .	iv	203	quinqueguttella . . .	iv	234



	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
LITHOCOLLETIS roborella . . .	iv 232	MAMESTRA anceps . . .	ii 108
salicicolella . . .	iv 239	brassicæ . . .	ii 109
scabiosæcolella . . .	iv 250	furva . . .	ii 109
Schreberella . . .	iv 249	perscicaræ . . .	ii 110
scopariella . . .	iv 243	MANIA maura . . .	iii 56
sinicolella . . .	iv 240	typica . . .	iii 55
sorbiella . . .	iv 243	MARGARODES unionalis . . .	iii 93
spinicolella . . .	iv 237	MECYNÀ polygonalis . . .	iii 96
stettinella . . .	iv 248	MELANIPPE fluctuaria . . .	ii 14
tenella . . .	iv 246	galiaria . . .	ii 14
torminella . . .	iv 238	hastaria . . .	ii 10
trifasciella . . .	iv 250	montanaria . . .	ii 13
triguttella . . .	iv 233	procellaria . . .	ii 11
tristrigella . . .	iv 249	rivaria . . .	ii 12
ulicicolella . . .	iv 244	subtristaria . . .	ii 13
ulmifoliella . . .	iv 240	tristaria . . .	ii 11
vacciniella . . .	iv 236	unangularia . . .	ii 12
viminetella . . .	iv 239	MELANTHIA albicillaria . . .	ii 9
viminiella . . .	iv 243	ocellaria . . .	ii 9
LITHOSIA aureola . . .	i 49	rubiginaria . . .	ii 8
complana . . .	i 52	MELIANA flammea . . .	ii 87
compnulula . . .	i 51	MELIPHORA alveariella . . .	iii 124
griscola . . .	i 52	METROCAMPA margaritaria . . .	i 99
helveola . . .	i 50	MIANA arcuosa . . .	ii 117
mesomella . . .	i 48	bondii . . .	ii 117
muscerda . . .	i 49	expolita . . .	ii 116
pygmæola . . .	i 50	fasciuncula . . .	ii 115
quadra . . .	i 53	furuncula . . .	ii 116
rubricollis . . .	i 54	literosa . . .	ii 116
stramineola . . .	i 53	strigilis . . .	ii 115
LITHOSTEGE nivearia . . .	ii 40	MICRA ostrina . . .	iii 45
LOBESIA reliquana . . .	iii 209	parva . . .	iii 45
servillana . . .	iii 210	MICROPTERYX allionella . . .	iv 31
LOBOPHORA hexapteraria . . .	ii 2	aruncella . . .	iv 30
lobularia . . .	ii 3	calthella . . .	iv 30
polycommaria . . .	ii 4	fastuosella . . .	iv 34
sexalaria . . .	ii 1	mansuetella . . .	iv 31
viretaria . . .	ii 3	purpurella . . .	iv 32
LOMASPILIS marginaria . . .	i 196	salopiella . . .	iv 32
LUPERINA cespitis . . .	ii 106	semipurpurella . . .	iv 32
dumerilii . . .	ii 106	seppella . . .	iv 30
testacea . . .	ii 105	sparmanella . . .	iv 33
LYONETIA clerckella . . .	iv 252	subpurpurella . . .	iv 33
padifoliella . . .	iv 252	Thunbergella . . .	iv 31
MACARIA alternaria . . .	i 176	unimaculella . . .	iv 32
litraria . . .	i 178	MINOA euphorbiaria . . .	i 188
notaria . . .	i 177	MISELIA oxyacanthæ . . .	iii 9
MACROCHILA fasciella . . .	iv 114	MIXODIA Bouchardana . . .	iii 158
juniperella . . .	iv 116	Hawkerana . . .	iii 159
marginella . . .	iv 115	palustrana . . .	iii 158
ustulella . . .	iv 115	Ratzburghiana . . .	iii 158
MACROGASTER arundinis . . .	i 28	Schulziana . . .	iii 158
MACROGLOSSA bombylifformis . . .	i 16	MNIOPHILA cineraria . . .	i 134
fuciformis . . .	i 15	MYÆLOPHILA cribrella . . .	iii 112
stellatarum . . .	i 14	NASCIA ciliialis . . .	iii 80
MADOPA salicalis . . .	iii 64	NEMOPHORA metaxella . . .	iv 35
MAMESTRA abjecta . . .	ii 107	pilella . . .	iv 35
albicolon . . .	ii 108	Schwarziella . . .	iv 34

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
NEMOPHORA Swammerdamella	iv 34	NEPTICULA viscerella	iv 267
NEMORIA viridata	i 138	Weaverella	iv 269
NEMOTOIS cupriacella	iv 37	NEURICA saponariæ	ii 101
minimella	iv 38	NOCTUA augur	ii 140
scabiosella	iv 37	baja	ii 148
Schiffermillerella	iv 38	batis	ii 64
NEPHOPTERYX angustella	iii 117	brunnea	ii 144
NEPTICULA acetosella	iv 278	c-nigrum	ii 142
alnetella	iv 283	dahlii	ii 146
angulifasciella	iv 280	depuncta	ii 140
anomalella	iv 265	ditrapezium	ii 142
arcuosella	iv 282	festiva	ii 145
argentipedella	iv 277	flammatra	ii 141
argyropezella	iv 271	glareosa	ii 139
atricapitella	iv 264	neglecta	ii 149
atricolella	iv 281	plecta	ii 141
aucupariella	iv 265	rhomboidea	ii 144
aurella	iv 284	rubi	ii 147
betulicolella	iv 276	sobrina	ii 149
castanella	iv 279	subrosea	ii 146
catharticella	iv 268	triangulum	ii 143
centifoliella	iv 279	umbrosa	ii 147
continuella	iv 284	xanthographa	ii 150
costosella	iv 270	NOLA centonalis	i 45
cryptella	iv 269	cristulalis	i 43
floslactella	iv 273	cucullatella	i 43
glutinosella	iv 284	strigula	i 44
gratiosella	iv 282	NONAGRIA cannæ	ii 91
Headleyella	iv 270	concolor	ii 89
ignobilella	iv 277	despecta	ii 88
intimella	iv 269	elymi	ii 92
luteella	iv 285	fulva	ii 88
malella	iv 280	geminipuncta	ii 90
marginicolella	iv 283	Hellmanni	ii 89
microtheriella	iv 275	lutosa	ii 92
minusculella	iv 265	neurica	ii 90
mundella	iv 281	typhæ	ii 91
myrtilella	iv 274	NOTHRIS durdhamella	iv 117
oxyacanthæcolella	iv 267	verbascella	iv 116
perpygmæella	iv 266	NOTODONTA bicolor	ii 57
plagicolella	iv 278	camelina	ii 56
pomella	iv 266	carmelita	ii 57
poteriella	iv 276	chaonia	ii 61
prunetella	iv 278	cucullina	ii 56
quinguella	iv 272	dictæa	ii 57
regiella	iv 285	dictæoides	ii 58
ruficapitella	iv 264	dodonea	ii 62
salicivorella	iv 274	dromedarius	ii 59
septembrella	iv 268	trepida	ii 60
serricopezella	iv 273	tritophus	ii 59
sorbiella	iv 274	ziczac	ii 60
subbimaculella	iv 271	NUDARIA mundana	i 46
suffusella	iv 275	senex	i 45
tiliella	iv 267	NUMERIA pulveraria	i 181
tityrella	iv 280	NYCTEGRETES achantinella	iii 114
trimaculella	iv 272	NYSSIA hispidaria	i 114
ulmivorella	iv 270	zonaria	i 113
		OCNEROSTOMA pinariella	iv 151

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
ODONESTIS potatoria . . .	i 88	OURAPTERYX sambucaria . . .	i 93
ODONTIA dentalis . . .	iii 72	PACHETRA leucophæa . . .	ii 104
ODONTOPTERA bidentaria . . .	i 105	PACHNOBIA alpina . . .	ii 151
ŒCHMIA dentella . . .	iv 139	PACHYCNEMIA hippocastanaria . . .	i 197
ŒCOGENIA Kindermanniella . . .	iv 127	PÆDISCA bilunana . . .	iii 177
ŒCOPHORA albimaculella . . .	iv 123	corticana . . .	iii 177
angustella . . .	iv 123	occultana . . .	iii 178
flavifrontella . . .	iv 126	oppressana . . .	iii 177
flavimaculella . . .	iv 121	ophthalmicana . . .	iii 178
formosella . . .	iv 124	profundana . . .	iii 178
fuscescentella . . .	iv 127	semifuscana . . .	iii 179
fusco-aurella . . .	iv 126	solandriana . . .	iii 178
grandella . . .	iv 124	sordidana . . .	iii 179
lambdella . . .	iv 125	PAMPLUSIA monticolana . . .	iii 189
lunarella . . .	iv 124	PANAGRA petraria . . .	i 181
minutella . . .	iv 121	PANCALIA lenwenhoekella . . .	iv 133
pseudo-spretella . . .	iv 127	PARAPONYX stratotalis . . .	iii 81
stipella . . .	iv 122	PARASIA carlinella . . .	iv 112
subaquilella . . .	iv 125	lappella . . .	iv 111
subochreella . . .	iv 125	Metzneriella . . .	iv 111
tinctella . . .	iv 125	neuropterella . . .	iv 112
trisignella . . .	iv 122	PARDIA tripunctana . . .	iii 153
Woodiella . . .	iv 123	PELURGA comitaria . . .	ii 35
ŒNECTRA pilleriana . . .	iii 134	PEMPELIA palumbella . . .	iii 120
ŒINOPHILA v-flavella . . .	iv 195	PENTHINA salicana . . .	iii 150
OLINDIA ulmana . . .	iii 183	PEPILLA curtisella . . .	iv 43
ONCOCERA alienella . . .	iii 123	PERICALLIA oyringaria . . .	i 102
OPADIA funebrana . . .	iii 194	PERITITIA obscuripunctella . . .	iv 139
OPIHODES lunaris . . .	iii 62	PERONEA aspersana . . .	iii 141
OPORABIA dilutaria . . .	i 205	caledoniana . . .	iii 138
filigrammaria . . .	i 206	cristana . . .	iii 139
OPOSTEGA auritella . . .	iv 257	favillaceana . . .	iii 136
crepusculella . . .	iv 258	ferrugana . . .	iii 140
salaciella . . .	iv 257	hastiana . . .	iii 139
spatulella . . .	iv 258	maccana . . .	iii 139
ORGYIA antiqua . . .	i 77	mixtana . . .	iii 137
cænosa . . .	i 75	permutana . . .	iii 138
fascelina . . .	i 74	potentillana . . .	iii 137
gonostigma . . .	i 76	rufana . . .	iii 136
pudibunda . . .	i 73	Schalleriana . . .	iii 137
v-nigra . . .	i 78	Shepherdana . . .	iii 141
ORNIX anglicella . . .	iv 162	tristana . . .	iii 140
avellanæcolella . . .	iv 161	umbrana . . .	iii 140
betulævarella . . .	iv 163	variegana . . .	iii 138
devoniella . . .	iv 162	PETASIA cassinea . . .	ii 50
guttella . . .	iv 165	nubeculosa . . .	ii 51
loganella . . .	iv 164	PHIBALAPTERYX lapidaria . . .	ii 22
scoticella . . .	iv 164	lignaria . . .	ii 22
scutulatella . . .	iv 163	polygrammaria . . .	ii 23
torquilella . . .	iv 164	tersaria . . .	ii 21
ORTHOSIA lota . . .	ii 160	vitalbaria . . .	ii 23
macilenta . . .	ii 161	PHIBALOCERA quercella . . .	iv 50
suspecta . . .	ii 159	PHIGALIA pilosaria . . .	i 112
ypsilon . . .	ii 160	PHILÆODES crenana . . .	iii 176
ORTHOTELIA sparganiella . . .	iv 50	demarniana . . .	iii 175
ORTHOTENIA antiquana . . .	iii 160	immundana . . .	iii 175
ericetana . . .	iii 161	tetraquetana . . .	iii 175
striana . . .	iii 161	PHILOGOPHORA empyrea . . .	iii 11

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
PHLOGOPHORA meticulosa . . .	iii 10	PSYCHE radiella . . .	iv 9
PHORODESMA bajularia . . .	i 140	reticella . . .	iv 9
PHOXOPTERYX biarcuana . . .	iii 169	roborecolella . . .	iv 10
comptana . . .	iii 169	salicolella . . .	iv 11
derasana . . .	iii 170	tabulella . . .	iv 11
diminutana . . .	iii 170	villosella . . .	iv 8
lundana . . .	iii 170	PSYCHOIDES verhuellella . . .	iv 12
mitterbacheriana . . .	iii 170	PTEROPHORUS acanthodactylus . . .	
myrtillana . . .	iii 169	aridus . . .	iv 291
ramana . . .	iii 171	baliodactylus . . .	iv 302
siculana . . .	iii 168	Bertrami . . .	iv 288
subarcuana . . .	iii 169	bipunctidactylus . . .	iv 294
uncana . . .	iii 168	brachydactylus . . .	iv 301
unguicana . . .	iii 168	britanniodactylus . . .	iv 296
upupana . . .	iii 171	cosmodactylus . . .	iv 291
PHYCIS abietella . . .	iii 119	dichrodactylus . . .	iv 289
adelphella . . .	iii 118	fuscodactylus . . .	iv 297
betulella . . .	iii 117	galactodactylus . . .	iv 301
carbonariella . . .	iii 118	gonodactylus . . .	iv 290
dilatella . . .	iii 119	Hodgkinsonellus . . .	iv 295
ornatella . . .	iii 119	isodactylus . . .	iv 289
roborella . . .	iii 120	lætus . . .	iv 292
PHYGAS birdella . . .	iv 14	lienigianus . . .	iv 298
bisontella . . .	iv 15	lithodactylus . . .	iv 297
vaculella . . .	iv 15	microdactylus . . .	iv 300
PHILLOCNISTIS salignella . . .	iv 253	osteodactylus . . .	iv 299
suffusella . . .	iv 253	paludum . . .	iv 300
PHYTOMETRA ænea . . .	iii 64	parvidactylus . . .	iv 292
PHTHEOCHROA rugosana . . .	iii 162	pentadactylus . . .	iv 303
PIONEA forficulis . . .	iii 90	pbæodactylus . . .	iv 293
margaritalis . . .	iii 90	pilosellæ . . .	iv 293
stramentalis . . .	iii 91	plagiodactylus . . .	iv 294
PLATYPTERYX lacertula . . .	ii 42	pterodactylus . . .	iv 298
PLATYTES cerussellus . . .	iii 101	rhododactylus . . .	iv 288
PLEUROTA bicostella . . .	iv 118	scabioidactylus . . .	iv 296
PLUSIA bractea . . .	iii 49	spilodactylus . . .	iv 302
chrysitis . . .	iii 49	tephradactylus . . .	iv 299
festuæ . . .	iii 50	tetradactylus . . .	iv 302
gamma . . .	iii 52	Zetterstedtii . . .	iv 290
interrogationis . . .	iii 52	zopbodactylus . . .	iv 294
iota . . .	iii 50	PTEROXIA candella . . .	iv 49
orichalcea . . .	iii 48	PTILOPHORA plumigera . . .	ii 54
v-aureum . . .	iii 51	PTILODONTIS palpina . . .	ii 55
PLUTELLA annulatella . . .	iv 45	PTYCHOLOMA lecheana . . .	iii 144
dalella . . .	iv 45	PYRALIS farinalis . . .	iii 73
porrectella . . .	iv 44	fimbrialis . . .	iii 73
xylostella . . .	iv 44	glaucinalis . . .	iii 74
PÆCILOCAMPA populi . . .	i 80	PYRAUSTA ostrinalis . . .	iii 77
POLIA chi . . .	iii 4	punicealis . . .	iii 75
flavocincta . . .	iii 5	purpuralis . . .	iii 76
PSEUDOPTERPNA cytisaria . . .	i 135	PYGÆRA bucephala . . .	ii 51
Psodos trepidaria . . .	i 138	PYRODES rbediana . . .	iii 203
PSORICOPTERA gibbosella . . .	iv 66	RETINIA buoliana . . .	iii 189
PSYCHE calvella . . .	iv 8	duplana . . .	iii 191
crassiorella . . .	iv 10	pinicolana . . .	iii 190
intermediella . . .	iv 11	pinovorana . . .	iii 191
opacella . . .	iv 8	resinana . . .	iii 191
pullella . . .	iv 9		

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
<i>RETINIA sylvestrana</i> . . .	iii 192	<i>SCOPULA alpinalis</i> . . .	iii 63
<i>turionana</i> . . .	iii 190	<i>decrepitalis</i> . . .	iii 96
<i>RHODARIA sanguinalis</i> . . .	iii 77	<i>ferrugalis</i> . . .	iii 95
<i>RHODOPHÆA advenella</i> . . .	iii 121	<i>lutealis</i> . . .	iii 94
<i>consociella</i> . . .	iii 121	<i>olivalis</i> . . .	iii 94
<i>formosella</i> . . .	iii 121	<i>prunalis</i> . . .	iii 95
<i>marmorella</i> . . .	iii 122	<i>SCORIA dealbaria</i> . . .	i 189
<i>rubrotibiella</i> . . .	iii 123	<i>SCOTOSIA certaria</i> . . .	ii 25
<i>sauvella</i> . . .	iii 122	<i>dubitaria</i> . . .	ii 24
<i>tumidella</i> . . .	iii 122	<i>rhamnaria</i> . . .	ii 25
<i>RIVULA sericealis</i> . . .	iii 68	<i>undularia</i> . . .	ii 26
<i>ROSLERSTAMMIA erxlebellæ</i> . . .	iv 135	<i>vetularia</i> . . .	ii 24
<i>pronubella</i> . . .	iv 135	<i>SCYTHROPIA cratægella</i> . . .	iv 40
<i>ROXANA arcuana</i> . . .	iii 159	<i>SELENIA illunaria</i> . . .	i 103
<i>RUMIA cratægaria</i> . . .	i 97	<i>illustraria</i> . . .	i 105
<i>RUSINA tenebrosa</i> . . .	ii 122	<i>lunaria</i> . . .	i 104
<i>SARROTHRIPA revayana</i> . . .	iii 126	<i>PELIDOSOMA plumaria</i> . . .	i 183
<i>SATURNIA carpinii</i> . . .	i 91	<i>SEMASIA janthinana</i> . . .	iii 184
<i>SCARDIA arcella</i> . . .	iv 18	<i>rufillana</i> . . .	iii 184
<i>arcuatella</i> . . .	iv 17	<i>spiniana</i> . . .	iii 183
<i>carpinetella</i> . . .	iv 16	<i>wæberana</i> . . .	iii 184
<i>chorargella</i> . . .	iv 15	<i>SENTA ulvæ</i> . . .	ii 87
<i>cloacella</i> . . .	iv 17	<i>SERICORIS abscisana</i> . . .	lii 155
<i>cochylidella</i> . . .	iv 18	<i>bifasciana</i> . . .	iii 155
<i>emortuella</i> . . .	iv 16	<i>cespitana</i> . . .	iii 156
<i>granella</i> . . .	iv 17	<i>conchana</i> . . .	iii 156
<i>picarella</i> . . .	iv 16	<i>daleana</i> . . .	iii 157
<i>SCHÆNOBIUS forficellus</i> . . .	iii 110	<i>euphorbiana</i> . . .	iii 154
<i>gigantellus</i> . . .	iii 111	<i>herbana</i> . . .	iii 156
<i>mucronellus</i> . . .	iii 111	<i>lacunana</i> . . .	iii 156
<i>SCHRANKIA turfosalis</i> . . .	iii 68	<i>latifasciana</i> . . .	iii 154
<i>SCIAPHILA alternana</i> . . .	iii 165	<i>littorana</i> . . .	iii 155
<i>colquhounana</i> . . .	iii 166	<i>micana</i> . . .	iii 157
<i>hybridana</i> . . .	iii 165	<i>urticana</i> . . .	iii 157
<i>nubilana</i> . . .	iii 163	<i>SESIA andreniformis</i> . . .	i 23
<i>otomaculana</i> . . .	iii 166	<i>apiformis</i> . . .	i 27
<i>penziana</i> . . .	iii 166	<i>asiliformis</i> . . .	i 25
<i>perterana</i> . . .	iii 164	<i>bembeciformis</i> . . .	i 26
<i>sinuana</i> . . .	iii 165	<i>chrysidiformis</i> . . .	i 20
<i>subjectana</i> . . .	iii 164	<i>culciformis</i> . . .	i 19
<i>virgaureana</i> . . .	iii 164	<i>cynipiformis</i> . . .	i 22
<i>SCODIONIA belgiaria</i> . . .	i 182	<i>formicæformis</i> . . .	i 19
<i>SCOPARIA ambigualis</i> . . .	iii 97	<i>ichneumoniformis</i> . . .	i 21
<i>atomalis</i> . . .	iii 100	<i>myopæformis</i> . . .	i 18
<i>cembralis</i> . . .	iii 97	<i>scolieformis</i> . . .	i 24
<i>coarctalis</i> . . .	iii 100	<i>sphæciformis</i> . . .	i 24
<i>cratægalis</i> . . .	iii 99	<i>tipuliformis</i> . . .	i 22
<i>gracilalis</i> . . .	iii 101	<i>SETINA irrorella</i> . . .	i 47
<i>lineolalis</i> . . .	iii 98	<i>SIDERIA achatana</i> . . .	iii 154
<i>mercurialis</i> . . .	iii 98	<i>SIMÆTHIS vibrana</i> . . .	iii 208
<i>muralis</i> . . .	iii 98	<i>SIMYRA venosa</i> . . .	ii 79
<i>pallidulalis</i> . . .	iii 99	<i>SMERINTHUS ocellatus</i> . . .	i 1
<i>paralis</i> . . .	iii 101	<i>populi</i> . . .	i 2
<i>phæoculalis</i> . . .	iii 99	<i>tiliæ</i> . . .	i 3
<i>pyralalis</i> . . .	iii 97	<i>SOLENOBIA inconspicuella</i> . . .	iv 12
<i>resinalis</i> . . .	iii 101	<i>triquetrella</i> . . .	iv 12
<i>truncicolalis</i> . . .	iii 100	<i>SOPHRONIA emortualis</i> . . .	iii 69
<i>SCOPELOSOMA satellitia</i> . . .	ii 167	<i>humerala</i> . . .	iv 117



	Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page
SOPHRONIA parenthesesella	iv	117	TALÆFORIA pubicornella	iv	7
SPHINX convolvuli	i	5	TANAGRA chærophyllaria	ii	42
ligustri	i	7	TEPHROSIA consonaria	i	127
SPHALEROPTERA ictericana	iii	166	crepuscularia	i	128
SPILODES cinctalis	iii	93	extersaria	i	129
palealis	iii	92	punctularia	i	130
stricticalis	iii	91	TERAS caudana	iii	142
SPIILONOTA aceriana	iii	151	contaminana	iii	142
amænana	iii	152	TETHEA retusa	ii	174
dealbana	iii	151	subtusa	ii	173
neglectana	iii	151	THERA firmaria	ii	4
ocellana	iii	150	juniperaria	ii	4
pauperana	iii	150	simularia	ii	5
roborana	iii	153	variaria	ii	6
rosæcolana	iii	153	THYATIRA derasa	ii	63
simpiana	iii	152	TIMANDRA amataria	i	170
suffusana	iii	152	TINAGMA resplendella	iv	140
STAUROPOUS fagi	ii	50	sericiella	iv	139
STATHMOPODA pedella	iv	193	stanneella	iv	140
STENIA punctalis	iii	81	TINEA albipunctella	iv	20
STENOPTERYX hybridalis	iii	96	biselicella	iv	24
STEPHENIA Brunnichella	iv	209	bistrigella	iv	26
STERRHA sacraria	i	190	caprimulgella	iv	21
STIGMONOTA composana	iii	197	confusella	iv	25
coniferana	iii	195	dubiella	iv	22
germarana	iii	199	ferruginella	iv	19
heegerana	iii	196	flavescentella	iv	23
internana	iii	197	fulvimitrella	iv	20
interruptana	iii	195	fuscescentella	iv	21
leplastriana	iii	196	fuscipunctella	iv	22
lunulana	iii	195	ganomella	iv	24
perlepidana	iii	196	imella	iv	18
puncticostana	iii	198	merdella	iv	24
redimitana	iii	197	misella	iv	21
regiana	iii	198	monachella	iv	19
trauniana	iii	198	nigrifoldella	iv	23
weirana	iii	197	nigripunctella	iv	25
STILBIA anomala	iii	58	pallescentella	iv	23
STRENIA clathraria	i	180	pellionella	iv	22
SYNIA musculosa	ii	79	perochraceella	iv	27
SWAMMERDAMIA cæsiella	iv	39	rusticella	iv	19
comptella	iv	38	semifulvella	iv	25
griscocapitella	iv	39	simpliciella	iv	25
lutarella	iv	39	subammanella	iv	26
pyrella	iv	39	tapetzella	iv	20
TÆNIOCAMPA cruda	ii	159	TISCHERIA angusticolella	iv	231
gothica	ii	152	complanella	iv	230
gracilis	ii	156	dodonæella	iv	231
instabilis	ii	154	emyella	iv	230
leucographa	ii	152	TORTRICODES hyemana	iii	223
miniosa	ii	157	TORTRIX adjunctana	iii	133
munda	ii	158	brandariana	iii	133
opima	ii	155	cinnamomeana	iii	129
populeti	ii	155	corylana	iii	130
rubricosa	ii	153	costana	iii	131
stabilis	ii	156	cratægana	iii	127
TALÆFORIA pseudo-bombycella	iv	7	drumetana	iii	129
			heparana	iii	180

	Vol. Page.		Vol. Page.
<b>TORTRIX</b> icterana . . .	iii 132	<b>XANTHOSSETIA</b> hamana . . .	iii 216
ministrana . . .	iii 133	zoegana . . .	iii 216
piceana . . .	iii 127	<b>XYLINA</b> conformis . . .	iii 29
pyrastrana . . .	iii 126	retrificata . . .	iii 30
ribeana . . .	iii 130	rhizolitha . . .	iii 28
rosana . . .	iii 128	semibrunnea . . .	iii 29
semialbana . . .	iii 131	<b>XYLOCAMPA</b> lithoriza . . .	iii 24
sorbiana . . .	iii 128	<b>XXLOMIGES</b> conspicillaris . . .	ii 100
transitana . . .	iii 129	<b>XYLOPHASIA</b> hepatica . . .	ii 98
unifasciana . . .	iii 131	lithoxylea . . .	ii 96
viburnana . . .	iii 132	polyodon . . .	ii 97
viridana . . .	iii 123	rurea . . .	ii 96
xylosteana . . .	iii 128	scolopagina . . .	ii 99
<b>TOXOCAMPA</b> craccæ . . .	iii 57	sublustris . . .	ii 97
pastinum . . .	iii 57	<b>XYLOPODA</b> fabriciana . . .	iii 209
<b>TRACHÆA</b> piniperda . . .	ii 151	pariana . . .	iii 209
<b>TRICHIURA</b> cratægi . . .	i 79	<b>XYSMATODOMA</b> argentimaculella . . .	iv 14
<b>TRIFURCULA</b> atrifrontella . . .	iv 286	melanella . . .	iv 14
immundella . . .	iv 286	<b>YPONOMEUTA</b> cognatella . . .	iv 42
pulverosella . . .	iv 287	evonymella . . .	iv 42
squamatella . . .	iv 286	irrorella . . .	iv 41
<b>TRIPHENA</b> fimbria . . .	ii 136	padella . . .	iv 41
interjecta . . .	ii 137	plumbella . . .	iv 41
janthina . . .	ii 135	vigintipunctella . . .	iv 40
orbona . . .	ii 138	<b>YPSIPETES</b> elutaria . . .	ii 8
pronula . . .	ii 139	impluviaria . . .	ii 7
subsequa . . .	ii 137	ruberaria . . .	ii 7
<b>TRYCHERIS</b> mediana . . .	iii 208	<b>YPSOLOPHA</b> alpella . . .	iv 47
<b>VALERIA</b> oleagina . . .	iii 8	asperella . . .	iv 48
<b>VENILIA</b> macularia . . .	i 98	horridella . . .	iv 48
<b>VENUSIA</b> cambricaria . . .	i 153	lucella . . .	iv 47
<b>XANTHIA</b> aurago . . .	ii 171	sylvelia . . .	iv 47
cerago . . .	ii 169	<b>ZELLARIA</b> fasciapennella . . .	iv 153
citrago . . .	ii 169	hepariella . . .	iv 152
ferruginea . . .	ii 172	insignipennella . . .	iv 152
giliago . . .	ii 171	<b>ZEUZERA</b> æsculi . . .	i 29
silago . . .	ii 170		







Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & Co.  
Edinburgh & London



















